The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A gang of burglars has been captured in Omaha.

—The murderer Vasquez is lodged in the jail at Salinas City, Cal.

—There is no truth in the report of the loss of the steamship Samarian.

—The Arkansas Legislature has adjourned, to meet again on December 7th.

—Grasshoppers are reported in Washington county, Neb., at work on the crops.

—The general offices and machine shops of the Atcheson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad are to be located at Topeka, Kansas.

—The funeral of the late David B. Mellish, of the Ninth New York Congressional District, took place at Auburn, Massachusetts, on Thursday.

—M. O. Walker, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Chicago, died on Thursday. He leaves an estate estimated at from three to four million dollars.

—The Chief State Engineer of Louisiana, in a letter to Gov. Kellogg, says three millions cubic yards of levee are required to be built to save the State from an overflow next year.

—William Bliss, or Beal, reported to be a prominent liquor merchant of San Francisco, en route East, became insane, and when near Omaha threw his money out of the car window, and jumped from the train.

—Reports from ninety four counties in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and two in Missouri, show a deficiency in the acreage of cotton planted as compared with 1873 of 8 1-10 per cent., and as compared with 1872 of 3 1-10. The condition of the corn crop is decidedly bad. Wheat and oats are moderately fair. All have suffered from drouth.

—The Boston & Albany Railroad Company informs the committees of the Boston Commercial Exchange and Board of Trade, in connection with the contemplated withdrawal of the Cunard steamers, that it cannot make any change in the rates of western freights, but will reduce the elevator charges to one and a quarter cents per bushel for elevating and ten days' storage.

—Henri Rochefort, the French Communist, arrived in Chicago yesterday, and shortly after left for New York. He stated that he left New Caledonia on the 20th of March, having been there three months. He gives a fearful picture of the life of the prisoners confined there, particularly those sentenced for crime. The condition of the political prisoners was more tolerable, as they were not obliged to labor, and those who had money were allowed to purchase such comforts as were obtainable there.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The Closing Day of the Session—Clearing the Desk of Business—Thanks Returned—The Reports from the Boards—The Final Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CEDARVILLE, May 28, 1874.

Synod met and was opened with prayer by the Moderator; engaged in prayer, praise and thanksgiving for half an hour, Rev. N. Woodsich presiding. Roll called. Minutes read and approved.

Jas. Stewart, from the Committee on Chicago Church Property, reported, recommending that a committee of two be appointed to investigate the whole subject, with power to act. Adopted.

An amendment was offered that the committee have discretionary power and to consist of Jas. Stewart, Moses Shirra and George Darling. Adopted.

Rev. A. Thompson and Rev. N. Woodside were appointed to sit with Rev. Boyd in Nova Scotia to assist him in his duties.

Rev. Nevin Woodside offered the following resolution; That,

WHEREAS, This Synod on a former occasion declared their opposition to secret oath-bound societies, and whereas it is constantly confirmed in many places that she has no law on this subject, therefore,

Resolved, That Synod reaffirms her position in reference to such organizations and hereby declares it to be contrary to her laws and practices to admit the members of secret oath-bound societies to her offices and seating ordinances while they retain their connection with said societies.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. A. Thomson.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The order of the day, the consideration of the Theological Seminary affairs, was taken up.

Rev. Hunter moved the Synod proceed to the nomination and election of a Professor. Carried.

Synod proceeded to ballot, when Rev. J. F. Morton was elected on the second ballot. On motion his election was made unanimous.

The delegate to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod reported that owing to circumstances which he could not control, he could not attend the meeting of their Synod. Received.

The Treasurer of the Board of Domestic Mission reported the whole amount received, $1,641.79, including balance received and referred to Auditing Committee.

The report of the Board of Domestic Missions was read, the supplies for Pittsburgh Presbytery are as follows: Rev. S. D. Yates for June and July, October and November. Rev. Joseph part time, at his own option, Mr. Ross last Sabbath of August and all of September, Mr. Gailey September and October, Mr. Blair August, March and two Sabbaths in April. Report adopted.

Synod then took up the order of the day, being the resolution in relation to secret societies.

Rev. A. G. Wylie moved as a substitute that the former action of the church on this subject be reaffirmed. Carried.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Wylie, the thanks of the Synod were tendered to the people of Cedarville. Carried.

The thanks of Synod were also returned to the Moderator for his dignified and courteous conduct in the chair. Also to the editors of the *Reformed Presbyterian Advocate* for the able service rendered by them for the Church. Carried.

On motion the thanks of the Synod were tendered to Rev. J. Y. Boice, Mr. W. Cooper, R. C. Milier and Rev. R. Hunter for their reports to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, Cincinnati, Xenia and St. Louis papers. Carried.

R. C. Miller moved that the thanks of the Synod be returned to the P., C. & St. Louis Railroad for favors received. Carried.

Rev. Jos. Moffat offered the following: That the Board of Foreign Missions be instructed to make inquiries in regard to the feasibility of establishing a mission in Continental Europe. Carried.

On motion, thanks were voted to R. C. Miller for half-fare tickets procured for members.

The committee appointed to wait on Rev. J. F. Morton reported that the Rev. gentleman responded, that if called upon now to decide as to his acceptance of the position he would be obliged to decline, but if allowed time he would take the matter into prayerful consideration. Report received for consideration. Committee discharged.

On motion the thanks of Synod are returned to Rev. S. Young, outgoing Moderator, and that he be requested to publish his sermon at the opening of Synod, in the *Reformed Presbyterian Advocate*, and that we sympatize with him in his present affliction which has called him away from our meeting at this time.

On motion the following persons were appointed a commission with Synodical power to receive the answer of Rev. J. F. Morton in relation to the professorship. Revs. Thompson, W. J. McDowell, J. Y. Boice, M. Galley, and Messrs. R. C. Miller and Jas. Stewart.

Proceeded to read the minutes of the entire sessions of Synod.

On motion, the minutes approved as read.

On motion, adjourned with prayer by Rev. J. Y. Boice and singing the 133d Psalm.

United States Patents

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending May 26, 1874, and bearing that date—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from Whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

150,698.—Process for Making Parchment-Paper.—Edward Metzger, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 28, 1874.

150,708.—Manufacture of Blanks for Cultivator-Teeth.—John Pedder, Pittsburgh, and Geo. Abel, Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa. Application filed April 24, 1874.

150,715.—Car Coupling.—William D. Rinehart, Allegheny City, Pa. Application filed March 6, 1874.

150,746.—Device for Registering the Slipping of Locomotive-Wheels.—James W. Boyle, New Texas, Pa. Application filed April 4, 1874.

150,790.—Capstain.—James Reese, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed August 2, 1873.

150,811.—Gas-Furnace.—George H. Baldwin, Hulldaysburg, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Robert A. McKnight, same place. Application filed April 13, 1874.

150 812.—Door-Check.—Joseph R. Baxter, Mercer, Pa. Application filed April 20, 1874.

150 826.—Ratchet-Drill.—Walter Campbell, Tidioute, Pa. Application filed March 14, 1874.

150 833.—Running-Gear for Vehicles.—Peter B. Cunningham, Freehold, Pa. Application filed March 24, 1874.

150,843.—Coffin.—Jacob T. Earnest, Allegheny, Pa. Application filed March 25, 1874.

150,911.—Smoke-Consuming Furnace.—Jos. Thompson, Tarr Farm, Pa. Application filed December 6, 1873.

ON Friday morning of last week the portable saw mill of Mr. Lafayette Stahlman, Clearfield county, was thrown up and completely demolished. Mr. Stahlman was thrown up into the air about seventy feet, and his body most shockingly mutilated. Several others engaged in the mill were more or less injured.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Currency Bill Referred to a Conference Committee.

The House Tinkering on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1874.

SENATE.

National Park.

Mr. FERRY (Michigan) called up the Senate bill to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinac in the straits of Mackina we as national park. Passed.

Donation of a University Site.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the bill to confirm the purchase of a portion of the site of Fort Houston, at Nashville, Tenn., and to provide for the donation of the same to the Fisk University for educational purposes. Passed.

The Cinchona Tree.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial of the American Medical Association, asking for the appointment of a commission of scientific men to take action in regard to the cultivation of the cinchona tree in the United States. Referred.

The Army.

Mr. LOGAN called up the Senate bill authorizing appointments and promotions in the Medical and Ordnance departments of the army.

Alabama Contested Election.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Alabama contested election case of Sykes vs. Spencer. The question being on a resolution of Mr. Hamilton (Md.) to award the seat to Sykes, it was rejected—yeas 11, nays 33—a strict party vote. So Spencer, the present incumbent, retains his seat.

Territory of Pembina.

Mr. BOREMAN called up the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary Government therefor.

Mr. SARGENT moved to amend the bill so that the right to vote or hold office in the territory should not be restricted on account of race, color or sex. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 27.

The bill was then rejected—19 to 29.

Election of Presidents.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the resolution of the Senate of March 10th, 1873, instructing the committee to examine and report the best and most practicable mode of electing the President and Vice President, and providing a tribunal to adjust and decide all contested questions connected therewith, with a lengthy written report, which was ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

The Senate took up the Military Academy Appropriation bill, that it might be unfinished business to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Pontoon Railway Bridge.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER the Senate amendments to the bill to legalize and establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi river at Prairie du Chien were concurred in, with an amendment.

Relief for Captain Hall's Widow.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Mercy Ann Hall, the widow of Captain Hall of the Polaris, to pay her $1,836, the amount of his pay up to the 31st of December, 1873, when the officers and crew of the Polaris were paid off; to authorize the purchase of his papers of prior explorations at a cost not exceeding $5,000.

A fier explanation by Mr. Scofield and some remarks in opposition by Mr. Willard, the bill was passed.

The Currency Bill.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back the substitute for the Senate amendments to the currency bill. He demanded the previous question, which was seconded by 95 to 78.

The main question was then ordered. The first vote was on adopting the substitute reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. It was rejected—yeas 112, nays 117.

There was much excitement as the progress of the vote showed how close it was. When the roll call was concluded the vote stood 108 to 118. But many changes were made, and at last the result was announced as above.

A vote was then taken on concurring in the Senate substitute. The Senate substitute was rejected—yeas 70, nays 164.

Mr. MAYNARD moved a committee on conference on the disagreeing votes, and it was ordered—yeas 122, nays 82. So the whole matter now goes to the conference committee.

Army Reduction.

The House then took up the bill for the gradual reduction of the army.

Mr. COBURN explained and advocated the bill. He disavowed on the part of the Committee on Military Affairs any disposition of hostility to the army. On the contrary, the committee had nothing but profound respect and honor for the army. His personal judgment was that the reduction provided in the pending bill was not large enough. He thought that the Government could get on with an army of 20,000 as well as with an army of 30,000 men, the main work of the army being to take care of the indian frontier. He proceeded to analyze the details of the bill. He estimated the saving to the Government which the passage of this bill would effect at about $7,000,000.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) gave notice of an amendment which he intends to offer that the headquarters of the army shall never be removed from the capital of the nation except in time of war.

Mr. NESMITH protested against the reduction of the army in behalf of frontier settlements.

Mr. MCDOUGAL proposed to amend the seventh section in regard to the Adjutant General's Department by it making consist of one Adjutant General with the rank of Brigadier General, two Assistant Adjutant Generals with the rank of Colonel, four with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and ten with the rank of Major.

After discussion, Mr. MCDOUGAL moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The previous question was seconded, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

A recess was taken until evening.

The Tariff Bill.

Evening Session.—The House met at 7:30, and went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner in the chair, on the bill to amend the tariff and internal revenue laws.

The proceedings opened with a discussion on jute butts, based on a proposition by Mr. EASON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to make the duty on that article six dollars per thousand, to admit from duty for two years machinery adapted to manufacture the fibre of the ramie plant. Finally an amendment by Mr. EAMS that machinery to be admitted free of duty should not be such as is manufactured in the United States was adopted, and as thus amended Mr. Eason's proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Myer's amendment of last night in regard to molsie iron, making the duty on it the same as on other iron of like condition, grade and stage of manufacture, was adopted.

At last the free list section was reached, and the first amendment offered to it was to put teas for seed purposes on the free list. Adopted.

Mr. DAWES moved to put alazarine on the list. Agreed to.

Mr. COBB moved to strike out "extract of hemlock bark." Agreed to.

Mr. MERRIAM moved to strike quicksilver out of the free list. Lost.

Mr. VANCE moved to put on the free list salt in bulk or in packages.

On a vote by tellers, there was a majority in favor of Mr. Vance's amendment, but there was no quorum, and an attempt at a compromise as to the vote in the House having failed, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

OBITUARY.

J Edgar Thomson.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at half-past eleven o'clock last night, at his late residence, in this city, in the sixty seventh year of his age. His death resulted from a lingering affection of the lungs and throat with which he was long afflicted. For the past three weeks he has been seriously ill, his death being constantly anticipated throughout that period.

Mr. Thomson's death created a sensation in railroad circles. The doors of the Pennsylvania railroad office are draped in mourning. A meeting of the Board of Directors is called for to-morrow morning, to take action. The funeral will take place from St. Mark's church, corner Locust and Seventh streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, June 1st, at one o'clock P. M., to proceed to the Woodland Cemetery.

The expectation is that Thomas A. Scott will be selected to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Thomson's death.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

TIPPECANOE, OHIO, May 28.—The first race at Woodward Park yesterday was a trotting race for horses that never beat three minutes, which was won by Alice Cary. Time 2:49.

The second race was for trotting horses that never beat 2:37, and was won by Dolly. Time 2:36½.

Pig Iron Manufacturers' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The pig iron manufacturers in convention to day adopted resolutions appealing to Congress to stimulate competition by continental lines of railway between the Atlantic and Pacific, and an increase of facilities for cheap transportation by water, recommending the passage by Congress of a free banking bill, condemning the influx of foreign iron, and urging manufacturers of pig iron in the country, as a measure of self protection, to curtail production and put out the fires as soon as possible until an increased demand will justge of pulley.

RELIGIOUS.

Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—In the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly yesterday it was decided to locate the publishing house at Nashville, Tenn. Almost the entire day was occupied in discussing the question of organic union with the Presbyterian Church. The debate was very earnest and animated, and there was much parliamentary strategy.

Rev. Bourrow, of Tennessee, asserted his determination to withdraw if union was effected.

Dr. McGlumpy and others urged that the existence of a Committee on Union unsettled the people and unfavorably affects denominational interests. At a very late hour last night a vote was taken on discharging this committee, and was carried. This ends the whole matter in this body for the present, at least.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The most important event which has thus far taken place in the General Assembly was the reception this morning of an overture from Revs. Jos. H. Brooke, John F. Phillips and Wm. Chrisman, a committee appointed at the recent conference of Presbyterians connected with the Old School Synod of Missouri. The overture related to the action of the General Assembly of the Old School, and which subsequently led to a division of the Synod of Missouri in 1866. It stated that they were instructed to enunciate distinctly and frankly the principles held by those whom they represented, and as they believe the same principles were held by this General Assembly, there is nothing to prevent their more fraternal relations, which they long to see securely and permanently established.

Dr. Crosby then offered a response, as follows:

WHEREAS, Certain brethren belonging to the Old School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri have overtured this Assembly, stating their principles regarding plenary inspiration of the scriptures and the proper jurisdiction of the church courts in things ecclesiastical only, and in these according to the Word of God, together with their firm adherence to our confession of faith, catech isms, form of government and Book of Discipline.

Resolved, That this Assembly cordially accept this overture as exhibiting the principles of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and consider all actions of the Church in the past, if any which may have been done contrary to these principles, to be null and void.

The response was received with loud and long continued applause, and several gentlemen rose to speak on the question.

Judge Drake obtained the floor, and in moving the adoption of the report, said there were few members of the General Assembly that were so placed during the troubled times when civil war was raging as himself, and he, therefore, hailed with delight the breaking down of the barriers which have alienated the Church of God at present. He believed the time would soon come when all who were estranged by reason of civil war would come together again. If there was a man who claimed to be a Christian, who cherished any animosities growing out of the war, he should get down on his knees and pray to God to change his heart.

Dr. Nelson did not know that any such overture was coming before the Assembly, but since it did come he wanted something more than a mere vote on the subject. He wished for no mere humiliation. This was a time for reconciliation. The paper which had been read was a historic one and part of the grand records of the Church.

Prayer was offered by Father Hunt to direct the Assembly to vote right, and several hymns were sung. Many were affected to tears.

When the vote on the adoption of the report was taken it was unanimous.

On a motion of Dr. Breckenridge, a committee of seven was appointed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a delegation to meet the next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, which meets in St. Louis next year, and carry greeting and fraternal love.

H H Garnet (colored) of New York, rose to a question of privilege. Father Hunt had characterized the emancipation proclamation as one of the most unjust and unwise acts ever done. He regretted that such a remark had emanated from any member of the Assembly, and he found it hard to reconcile Father Hunt's statement on a previous occasion that he had emancipated all his slaves before the law compelled him to do so with what he had since said. He could not sit by and hear the proclamation alluded to in that manner without saying a word. Father Hunt had said the black man could not be raised out of ignorance, but he would tell him and the world that the gospel of Jesus Christ can raise everybody up.

Father Hunt explained his remarks, repeating the statement quoted, but the assembly was unwilling to hear him at any length, and he had to take his seat.

Dr. Alex. Reed then gained the floor to continue his remarks on the Board of Publication. He considered that the Presbyterian Church and its members were not tenacious enough of its literature. They purchased many books that were not published by their own Board. They were liberal in this respect as well as in others, and as an instance of this he mentioned the fact that last year the Presbyterians gave six thousand dollars more to the Bible Society than any other denomination.

The discussion was freely indulged in, nearly all being in favor of continuing the colportage work of the board.

Rev. Mr. Sikner, a home missionary, said it was impolitic to give the work of colportage to ministers, for the reason that they have to neglect their ministerial work to engage in it. Besides, they lost their influence by being book peddlers. He asked if the city preachers would like to get down from their pulpits now and travel from house to house with a load of books, and what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander, and they should not expect the poor, hard worked missionaries to do what they don't want to do themselves.

At the afternoon session the discussion as to whether the Board of Publication shall remain as at present or be consolidated with the Board of Home Missions was resumed.

Rev. Mr. Wood, of Ann Arbor, Mich., offered an amendment that the Board of Publication remain as at present, except instead of applying at the agency of colportage for circulation of publications it shall become the policy of the board to employ all other suitable agencies, as for instance, missionary pastors and Evangelists.

Dr. Booth announced before the Assembly adjourned that he had a substitute which he would offer for the amendment of Rev. Mr. Wood. His substitute was that the Board of Publication remain as now, with a collection from churches for its missionary work. The department having this in charge shall be separately constituted, and shall keep a distinct account with the board. It shall be its duty to disseminate the publications of the board by donations to ministers and to needy churches, and by sales through its appointees, who shall be called missionaries of the Board of Publication, which shall be subject to the supervision and call of Presbyteries. It shall supervise the whole Sabbath school work in connection with Presbyteries, and it shall aim to elevate this important branch of evangelization to the proficience and efficiency which it deserves. The substitute further provides that the board shall, in addition to the amount appropriated from collections made by churches for the board, apply specific donations to the Sabbath school work.

The substitute was unanimously adopted. The item as amended was then adopted, and the Assembly adjourned.

Kentucky Episcopal Convention.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—In the Episcopal State Convention resolutions were adopted prohibiting fairs, lotteries and theatrical performances for raising money for the benefit of the Church.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 28, 1874.

Speculators "short" on Pennsylvania Railroad Stock.

The *Post* says New York speculators have for several weeks been "short" in Philadelphia of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, making their sales on the calculation that the illness of J. Edgar Thomson would prove fatal. His death encouraged them to attempt to break the market. The stock closed yesterday at 47⅝@48 on orders from those speculators to sell ten thousand shares. The price this morning was broken to 46¾. After sales the price recovered to 47⅝, and is now 47¾ above the average at which they are "short."

In Wall street there has been a rumor that Amas Stone, the Cleveland Director of the Lake Shore Railroad, is to resign from the Board. This was used to depress Lake Shore stock.

Railway Suits.

Justice Donahue has denied the motion recently made in the suit of Banker vs. the L. S. R. R. Co., and others to compel the plaintiff to elect between his remedies and to confine his matters in the complaint in relation to the connection of the late Horace F. Clark with the Lake Shore road, the plaintiff, and Mr. Vanderbilt.

In the suit of Treadwell vs. Pomeroy, which is on a contract for building the Central Pacific Railroad, Judge Donahue grants an order to permit the plaintiff the inspection of the books relative to it.

Officers of the Pacific Mail.

The new Pacific Mail Directors have elected the following officers: Russell Sage, President; George S. Scott, Vice President; Rufus Hatch, Managing Director.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., May 29, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, clear and warm weather and easterly to southerly winds, followed by cloudy weather, lower temperature and rising barometer during the afternoon and evening.

For the Ohio and Mississippi rivers will fall slowly, and the lower Missouri remain stationary.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, May 28, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

There was a light rain at Cairo, thermometer 72; Cincinnati, O., fair, thermometer 75; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 76; Indianapolis, Ind., fair, thermometer 75; Kookuk, clear, thermometer 75; Fort Gibson, cloudy, thermometer 72; LaCrosse, fair, thermometer 78; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 75; Louisville, Ky., cloudy, thermometer 80; Memphis, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 77; Nashville, cloudy, thermometer 79; Pittsburgh, fair, thermometer 67; Shreveport, fair, thermometer 76; St. Louis, Mo., fair, thermometer 61; St. Paul, Minn., fair, thermometer 77; Vicksburg, cloudy, thermometer 79; Yankton, fair, thermometer 75.

GEO. H. ROSE, Observer.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

TO THE LAKE.

Celebrating the Success of Pittsburgh Enterprise.

The "Opening" Excursion Over the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad—Pleasant Trip Over the Road—A Few Facts Concerning the Enterprise.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette
ASHTABULA, May 28, 1874.

Setting Off.

This morning your representative had the even tenor of his meditations interrupted by a little *billet doux*, which was placed in his hand, and which, in effect, conveyed to him the intelligence that his presence was desirable at the opening excursion of the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad. The hour of starting, so ran the paper was fixed for 10 o'clock, sharp, and the Union Depot was designated as the grand rendezvous for the "excurters." In pursuance of the direction thus given the representative found himself occupying a seat upon the "excursion train" which moved out of the depot on time, and was soon under full headway in the direction of the little city on the lake, which was the objective point.

The train consisted of nine coaches, many of which were of the Pullman Palace make. The interest in the opening seemed to be widespread, judging from the number of people on the train, for there were nearly two hundred persons aboard, representing the social and business interests of Pittsburgh and its vicinity—and a merry social party they formed—the general enjoyment being heightened under the inspiring influences of the St. Cecelia band from Pittsburgh, which had been engaged to give musical eclat to the occasion.

Some of the Excursionists.

After the train got fully under way, I had an opportunity to look around among my traveling companions, and found among the delegation the following well known business men and manufacturers from the Smoky City:

J. Bilderback, S. P. Shriver, R. H. King, Robert Dalzell, T. K. Willson, Samuel McHenry, Jno. McCreery, Wm. Smith, General A. L. Russell, F. VanGorder, Jno. A. Caughey, T. H. Nevin, Capt. Jennings, A. R. Lee, L. Peterson, Wm. A. Isaac, J. C. Paul, R. Overholt, R. A. Wilson, Paul Jones, E. A. McGrum, A. Reineman, Jno. H. Neely, G. G. McMurtry, George Duncan, Q. E. Burkhart, M. N. Cornelius, H. M. Scott, Wm. Ewing, W. Gill, Jos. Eichbaum, Wm. Kennedy, Daniel Wallace, S. L. McHenry, Robt. Dickson, D. F. Henry, Geo. P. McBride, Taos. D. Keller, Wm. Clark, H. E. Wainwright, A. Kisman, B. Crowther, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Joseph H. Richards, — McKelvy, G. F. Shields.

It was impossible among so many to gather all the names, more especially as the number was increased by large additions to the list at every important station.

The excursion was under the general supervision of President McCreery, who was efficiently assisted in his efforts by Conductor George Calhoun. The train being "special," was accorded the track, over the "old road," as it is called—that is the one between Pittsburgh and Youngstown—and we bowled along at a lively rate.

Entertainment at Youngstown.

Youngstown was reached at half-past one o'clock, where the first stop was made for dinner. As the train drew up to the station the passengers saw a long line of carriages in waiting, which they subsequently found were for their accommodation, and by which means they were escorted to the Tod House for dinner. The gastronomic display was quite attractive, and was fully enjoyed by the travelers, to whom the fresh morning air had brought a most encouraging appetite.

After this recuperation at Youngstown the company took the cars again, and commenced the journey over the new road,—which extends from Youngstown to Ashtabula, and we soon found ourselves in a new section, through one of the most beautiful countries my eyes have ever rested upon, I took the opportunity to gather

A few Facts Concerning the Enterprise

whose "opening" we were thus so pleasantly celebrating.

From official informant, I learned in substance that the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad was a Pittsburgh enterprise, which represented two millions of hard cash from the Smoky City. It extends from Youngstown to the county little town of Ashtabula, on the shore of Lake Erie, and is about sixty-two miles in length.

It is operated in connection with the Pennsylvania Company's line, and thus has communication from Pittsburgh to the lake. The country through which it passes is very rich in mineral and agricultural resources and has it the great advantage of being the only railroad line for many miles upon either side, so that it taps one of the finest sections of the country to be found in the States. It was built for the purpose of bringing ore from the lakes to the Mahoning Valley and to Pittsburgh, and to return therefor coal, and the products of Pittsburgh skill. The road from Youngstown to Ashtabula is a direct line to the Lake Erie, thirty miles shorter than any other line, and incomparable the superior in regard to grade. Ashtabula, its northern terminus, has long been noted as perhaps the finest harbor on the lake, and as it has been improved by the company at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, it has now no equal on Lake Erie. The proof of its advantages is attested in the fact that it was the first and favorite port in the days before the "wooden wagoner" was usurped by the Iron Horse. For years the advantages of having it connected with Pittsburgh by rail was conceded, but capitalists were slow at embracing the opportunity until Pittsburgh took the matter in hand. Three years of time and two millions of money were spent in bringing the enterprise to a consummation, where the wisdom and sagacity of its projectors could be fully appreciated.

The Officers.

The Company, as we have said, is composed of Pittsburghers, and at their head are the following gentlemen:

President—Wm. McCreery.

Directors—Wm. P. Schin, W. S. Bisse l, A. L. Crawford, William Harbaugh, T. D. Messler, of Pennsylvania; Henry Hubbard, A. C. Fisk, H. L. Morrison, F. Harrington, H. B. Purdon, C. B. Nick, R. C. Newell, of Ohio.

From which list will be seen that Pittsburgh ers hold the reins—and judging from the country through which we passed, I think they will reap a golden harvest as the fruit of their investment.

From Youngstown to the Lake.

The chief sources of business for the road as I have said, are the shipment of ore one way, and coal the other, but this refers only to the through trade. The road passes through a rich agricultural country that for beauty and for richness, has no superior anywhere, and which has only been awaiting the touch of enterprise to pour out its remarkable wealth. As we rolled along the track, which seemed as solid as a rock, I was frequently reminded of the beauty of the land, on either side by the admiration expressed on all sides, and which certainly seemed to corroborate the President's enthusiastic endorsement of it as being "no superior in the world." There are quite a number of the prettiest villages scattered along the line, and the evidences of abundance and thrift and the genuine air of prosperity everywhere observable. The indications were the "land which seemed to flow with milk and honey" would in five years amply reward every effort made toward its development.

These facts and impressions I gained as we moved gaily along, which, however, cannot now be recorded, but will come in "handy" perhaps again.

We made the trip between Youngstown and Ashtabula in about a couple of hours, and drew up at the Lake station about five o'clock. Here arrangements had been made for a little

Trip Down the Harbor,

and finding accomodation on board a schooner, the excursionists enjoyed a delightful cruise. This trip was extended over the waters several miles, during which an opportunity was given to make an inspection of the improvements by the company.

Entertainment at Ashtabula.

Returning to Ashtabula, the party found the little town fairly alive with visitors, and a gala spirit everywhere. The programme embraced, first, a banquet at Smith's Opera House, which was a handsome affair, after being thus gastronomically entertained, the visitors were next privileged to indulge in terpsichorean exercises, and as I write the festivities incidental to the "slight fantastic," are in full tide at Haskell's Hall.

All the public and most of the private houses in the town have been gaily decorated for the occasion. The people of Ashtabula evidently appreciate the situation, and are determined to be utterly reckless of expenses in the enjoyment of their grand holiday.

The town is so thronged with visitors to-night that the private dwellings have been generally thrown open, and many of the excursionists find entertainment in this manner. General good cheer prevails, and the "excurn" is pronounced thus far a great success.

The return trip will be commenced to-morrow, when the Pittsburghers expect to be enveloped in dense clouds of smoke again in the afternoon. R.

FOREIGN.

Meeting of the French Assembly.

Another German Candidate for the Spanish Throne.

FRANCE.

Meeting of the Assembly.

PARIS, May 28.—The Assembly met again today, but the proceedings were devoid of interest.

Bonapartist Programme.

It is stated that at the next election the Bonapartists will considerably extend their operations. They intend to advance the candidature of the Duke de Padone for the Department of the Seine et Oise, the Duke de Mouchy for the Department of the Oise, and Prince Napoleon and the Duke de Massena for the Department of the Alpi Maratimes. They will also contest the election for Maine et Loire and Canoldos.

Candidate for the Throne of Spain.

The *Debats* and *L'Universe* confirm the announcement of the intended candidacy of a German Prince for the throne of Spain. It is said that Don Carlos has sent General Elio to Versailles to inform the French Government in regard to the movement.

PARIS, May 28.—The *Journal des Debats* and *Journal de Paris* say that the Spanish crown was first offered to the Duke de Montpensier, who refused it. Negotiations looking to the candidacy of a German prince were then begun.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos Before Hermani.

BAYONNE, May 25.—The Carlists under the immediate command to Don Carlos are before Hermani.

Gen. Concha's Movements.

LONDON, May 29.—A dispatch to the *Standard* says General Concha has seized the heights near Artaban and the roads leading from Biscay by way of Villa Real and Gumboa. The army of Don Carlos consequently abandoned Durango and retired into Guipuzcoa.

It is reported that the Carlists have received twenty Krupp steel cannon, and are reorganizing their forces.

A Ridiculous Story.

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says the story of the German candidature for the Spanish throne is ridiculous.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American Pullman Palace Cars.

LONDON, May 28.—A midnight train of American Pullman palace cars will be run between London and Leeds and Sheffield and Bradford from Monday next. Similar cars will be run directly between this city and Liverpool as soon as the Midland road is opened to the latter place.

ITALY.

The Pope's Condition Precarious.

VIENNA, May 28.—The *Neue Freie Presse* is advised that the condition of the Pope is very precarious. Much excitement exists at the Vatican, and serious results to his Holiness are apprehended.

THE CAPITAL.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury Tendered to Judge Bristow.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1874.

Louisville & Portland Canal.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress approved on May 11th, providing for the payment of bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company, Major Godfrey Weitzel, of the Corps of Kngineers, is appointed to proceed to Louisville and confer with the President and Directors of said company, with a view to making the necessary arrangements for receiving and taking charge of the canal and all property, real and personal, of said canal company, and property of the United States. Major Weitzel is empowered to agree with the canal company upon some day subsequent to the thirty days named in the act for the transfer of the canal to the United States, and is authorized to take charge of the same when it shall have been delivered into the possession of the United States.

Richardson's Probable Successor.

The rumor that Bristow, of Kentucky, will be the successor of Richardson, as Secretary of the Treasury, is strengthened in official and Congressional circles. It is said the President has formally tendered the position to Bristow, and is waiting for a response. Richardson's only reply to numerous inquiries is that he will resign at his own convenience.

River and Harbor Appropriations.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning had up the river and harbor appropriation bill. Senator Scott and Representatives Curtis and Scofied appeared before the committee and advocated an amendment to the bill by inserting an item of $15,000 for the improvement of the Erie (Pa.) harbor.

TENNESSEE.

The Pending Civil Rights Bill in Conflict with the State Constitution on the School Question—Instructions to School Superintendents and Directors from the State Superintendent of Schools.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—The following circular appears in this morning's papers:

Department of Public Instruction, State Superintendent's Office, Nashville, May 27.—To County Superintendents and public school directors throughout the State of Tennessee—The Civil Rights bill pending before the United States Congress, in its provisions concerning public schools, is in direct conflict with the law of Tennessee under which the public school system of the State is organized, and by which its officers are governed. It is furthermore in conflict with the twelfth section of Article 11 of the Constitution, which provides that no school established or aided under this section shall allow white and negro children to be received as scholars together in the same school, so that the bill contradicts both our State Constitution and public school system forbid. That bill has already passed the Senate, and all indications point to its passage by the House of Representatives. In view of the fact that in many of the counties the schools now closed are expected to be opened for the summer session in the month of June, and inasmuch as it is desirable to avoid as far as possible the embarrassment that will necessarily follow the enactment of the Civil Rights bill, I deem it the part of prudence to suggest that for the present and until further advised no new contracts with teachers for other white or colored schools be entered into by the school directors. By observing this suggestion much complication and unnecessary expense may be avoided. Should the Civil Rights bill fail to pass then no serious harm can have resulted from this admonition. Should it become a law in its present shape, then further instructions from this office will become necessary and will be promptly given.

Very respectfully,
JNO. M. FLEMING,
State Superintendent.

A Liberal-Conservative View of the Civil Rights Bill.

The Nashville *Banner*, one of the representative papers of the Liberal Conservative element of the State, publishes the following double-headed editorial to-morrow morning:

Without a particle of prejudice, partisan or personal, let us briefly point out the irreparable damage to result from the passage of the Civil Rights bill before Congress:

First. It of very necessity overthrows the common school system of the State. The proposed law is in direct conflict with the Constitution of Tennessee and the laws enacted thereunder for the establishment of common schools.

Second. The enactment of the bill in question would establish a white man's government and a black man's party, not only in Tennessee, but in every State in the South.

Third. The enactment of this Civil Rights bill portends the gravest consequences in the way of engendering bad blood and inciting to a class of races. It is all very well for staid Northern Statesmen, viewing the Southern situation from afar, to talk in glittering generalities of equal rights and social equality, but that does not remove the inborn and natural feelings of race.

Dr. Wengert's Medicines

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FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅜.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, of Wednesday, contains an able editorial, showing the great importance of keeping Representatives like General Negley in Congress. The *Press* need have no fears on this question. General Negley's constituents know full well what he has done for them, and they intend sending him back, notwithstanding the onslaught of the State Ring.

WE publish in another column an article from the *Evening Telegraph* showing the record of General Negley on the Congressional salary question, and we commend its careful perusal to all those who have any misgivings on that point. In further reference to General Negley's candidacy, we can only reiterate two strong points, that we have heretofore urged; first, that he has served his constituents well, and second, that all our manufacturers and working people are very strongly in favor of his re-election. We have no doubt but that his majority, at the coming election, considering the changes in the district under the new apportionment, will be proportionately larger than it was two years ago.

J. EDGAR THOMSON.

The sententious saying, that "death loves a shining mark," was sadly illustrated yesterday in the demise of Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, the great railway magnate, and President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The event had not been entirely unexpected, for Mr. Thomson had been in failing health for more than a year previous, but his friends cherished the hope that the efforts of medical skill might in a measure prolong his useful life for years. The wisest skill, however, failed, and before the completion of life's alloted years, the mightier summons came, and another soul passed from the ranks of earthly workers, through the gates of pearl, to rest.

The deceased, at the time of his death, was in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and stood at the head of the great department of railroad enterprise of his times. For more than a quarter of a century he has been identified with the development of the railroad interests of our own State, and has for the greater part of his life, ruled as a king, in the department of activity upon which his genius and energy was concentrated.

Men will remember the great worker in the ranks of business, as a man of far-reaching judgment, of remarkable administrative capacity, and of an energy that was fully equal to the consummation of the great plans which his genius originated. Much of the work, perhaps, with which his tireless spirit was engaged will never be fully revealed, but the Pennsylvania Railroad—engineered over the mountains by his personal direction, when scientists doubted its feasibility, and brought to a perfection, in all its departments that is not equalled by any other enterprise of the kind in the country—will be the only monument required to perpetuate, as a business man, his name and fame.

Then there was the other side to his character, which, to those who knew him best, will be longest held in loving remembrance. The concurrent testimony as to his private character gives him the rank of an honest, earnest, Christian gentleman, full of kindliest sympathy for suffering, and abundant in acts of beneficence and charity. In his business life he never embarked in any undertaking without a definite end in view. In his private life the same characteristic seemed to mark his actions, and though from the nature of the circumstances, less obtrusively shown, his record there is one that is as fully deserving of honor.

In the death of such a man—great in so many ways that his pre-eminence in any one was thereby not so clearly marked—the State in all its business interests has suffered a genuine loss; the enterprises with which he was connected an almost irreparable misfortune, and a vacancy has been created that can hardly ever be so admirably filled.

THE QUESTION DECIDED.

The great question of the time—so far as our city is concerned—has been decided. It is not a crime to pray and sing praises to God. The Mayor and his backers have made a mistake. The wives and daughters of respectable citizens—themselves among the very best of our people—are not subject to be seized by policemen and shoved into the "lock-up" among the vilest of criminals, there to await the tardy arrival of a Deputy Mayor; and then to be fined exorbitantly because, "D—n them, I am going to stop them," from carrying out a great work of moral reform.

While many friends of temperance have doubted the wisdom of the crusade, there is no husband or son who loves his wife and respects his mother, but is indignant at that gross and abominable insult to some of the purest Christian women in our city. The Mayor and his police knew full well that not one of all that band had the slightest idea of escaping from every legal consequence of their acts. They were well aware that those women had fully counted the cost when they commenced their raid upon the great evil against which they are battling with so much earnestness; and he will possibly discover before he is entirely done, that he will be disposed to run before they will.

We can compare the feeling now abroad in our two cities, as a consequence of the outrage above referred to, to nothing but the grand uprising in April, 1861, when the news arrived that the rebels had fired upon the Flag at Sumter; and we are much mistaken if—at least in this community—a similar feeling is not now prevalent. The dealers in liquor have the law on their side;—they have capital, they have organization; but the mistake of their friend the Mayor has been to them a fatal one, and the ranks of the temperance people have been quadrupled in strength by this silly effort to bring disgrace upon those noble women.

We sometimes wonder if they who settled upon the term CRUSADERS, and flung it upon the temperance women as an epithet of ignominy and insult, know what it means, and why the women bear it so proudly as a title of honor. In the middle ages, as they are styled, those who had the Cross, the blessed emblem of man's salvation, embroidered upon their shoulders, and took arms to rescue the Sepulcher of Christ from being trodden under foot by the Infidel, were termed Crusaders. Those women are now bearing a new cross, battling against a woful foe to save their husbands, their children and their sons from temporal and eternal destruction. The common sense of the people of this city is that they shall be protected from all insult from "lewd fellows of the baser sort," whether they be common rowdies or uncommon ones clad in policemen's uniform, or even in the imaginary official robe of a magistrate. Some of these women gave their husbands and their sons to their country, and there was a large amount of worldly wisdom in that letter to the Mayor, urging that if they were to be imprisoned, they should be discharged before Decoration Day. It is not likely the Boys in Blue would have left the sisters and mothers of those whose graves they were strewing with flowers, to breathe the atmosphere of a dungeon upon that day.

DECORATION DAY.

To-morrow (May 30th,) the beautiful service which has been regularly performed, each recurring year since the rebellion closed, will again receive the attention of patriotic hands. The graves of our dead soldiers will smile with the brightness of Spring flowers, and the air over them will be fragrant with sweet perfume. In the early morning, their old comrades in arms will march forth, and perform their work of loving remembrance. During the day, relatives and friends will visit these graves, and to the mementoes placed there by the hands of old comrades in arms, will be added other souvenirs of affection, by those whose hearts yet weep for their loved ones dead. Thus the day will carry with it civic and martial memories, and will be thus doubly observed. That the observance will exert a kindly, softening influence over many hearts, call up tender and endearing memories, and contribute to patriotic aspirations, who can doubt? It is growing to be a national holiday, as it has been enacted a legal holiday in our own State. It commemorates the patriotism that inspired many in our great war, and makes deathless their memory, now they are fallen.

Quite generally, we observe, a new element is to be introduced this year. The graves of Confederate soldiers are to be recognized and decorated, thus making the observance, this year, to inaugurate the era of forgiveness. This is well. It was right that so long as the issues of the war were fresh, and the old, boastful spirit of the Southern people was alive, that their act of rebellion should retain the evidence of the nation's abhorrence. It was necessary, in order to give expression to this, that the graves of the Confederate dead should be undecorated. Those who slept there represented yet a sentiment not fully dead. To have manifested ostentatious forgiveness at such time, would have been to manifest a sentimental humanitarianism, out of all accord with justice and right. Repentance and sorrow must precede forgiveness. In this case, years are needed for the Southern people even to realize that rebellion was a crime; and other years to make them know that they should be penitent and humble over the wrong they did. Pending all this, it was obviously necessary to make them realize, that however they may have regarded it, the nation held their conduct to be a crime of the most flagrant character. The services of Decoration Day did this. But now, the spirit on their part has developed, and with it comes the propriety of evidence that the people of the North bear no malice,—but, in the fulness of their generosity, forgive. This is to be attested, in many places, by placing over the graves of the Confederate, as well as patriot dead, bright, fragrant flowers.

There need be no misunderstanding in all this. There will not be. It is not intended, where observed, to say that we have less abhorrence of rebellion and treason than we had in the days of fierce fighting. It does not mean that we entertain a higher respect for the rebellion than we did in the darkest hours of the war. We now think it, as we did then, the darkest, least excusable, and most atrocious crime that has lifted its defiant hands up, in the face of heaven and humanity, during the present century. The souls of Davis and the leaders of that rebellion, must answer at the judgment seat of God for the lives taken, the blood spilt, and the deep sorrow and misery inflicted on hundreds of thousands by that war. They knew their crime, and realized, to some extent, in advance, its awful possibilities. Yet they went forward, and brought on innocent persons the untold sufferings and woes of civil war. Let their memories be forever accursed! But to others, drawn into the flaming vortex of war, innocent victims, and their friends, the day has come to say,—forgiveness is freely accorded.

In its broader sense, however, this day is for the commemoration of those who as patriots, fought and fell. It is meant to attest our grateful regard for such as were true to their country in its time of peril. It tends to teach the imperishability of the remembrance accorded to those who were true to the nation in its day of peril. It is well thus to observe it. The educatory force of the event, its influence on the minds of the young, and the pure inspiration that comes to the aged, are all to be regarded as among those reflex influences which are said to attend good actions. It is well to observe, with increasing thoroughness, Decoration Day.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AN unreasonable resident of Rochester refused to pay the gas company's bill for $18, on the trivial quibble that there are no gas burners in his house.

FLAT, clinging, straight hair indicates melancholy, but extremely constant character. Stiff, straight hair and beard indicate a coarse, strong, rigid, straightforward character.

THE machine shops of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, located at Mt. Vernon, Ill., were totally destroyed by fire last Wednesday night, together with three locomotives and two passenger coaches. Loss $100,000.

AT the State Episcopal Convention of New Jersey on Wednesday, Bishop Odenheimer made an address, in which he alluded to the secession of Rev. Dr. Cummins from the Church, and said in reference to it that it was ungodly, unchurchly and an ungenerous action.

THE *Register* says that one firm in Wheeling, Messrs. Dewey, Vance & Co., iron workers, pay the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company about $270,000 per year on freights received. This is in addition to the freights charged to other parties on goods sent off by the firm.

SAN FRANCISCO is to have a company for the manufacture of rubber goods in all their variety. The capital is fixed at $1,000,000, and the enterprise is regarded so favorable, and of such general importance, that there will be no difficulty in finding purchasers for all the stock.

A DISPATCH received in New York on Wednesday announced that the steamship State of Georgia had been run into by another vessel at Greenock on May 14th, and cut down to the water's edge, and was able to proceed to Glasgow. The State of Georgia is one of the steamers of the State Line, and plies regularly between New York and Glasgow. She is an iron steamship of about 3,500 tons, and was built on the Clyde.

IT will be interesting to the ladies to know that a new Russian lace has just been made in Moscow. A wealthy lady there in amusing herself with imitating old point lace, suddenly hit upon a novel stitch, which is strikingly original, and made after designs of the old Slavonian style, and is greatly valued. The Grand Duchess Marie is introducing this lace into the School of Art Needlework in London, and with her strong influence the new lace will become known.

IT is really appalling to think of the number of fresh lawyers who, each successive year, are turned out in this country to prey upon an unsophisticated public. A few weeks ago Columbia College Law School sent forth 150 limbs of the law, and the Albany Law School shortly afterward duplicated that figure. These examples will soon be followed by something like three dozen other institutions throughout the land. If this goes on, the members of the legal profession will be placed in the dilemma of Virgil's army, which was so numerous that it had not room enough to use its weapons.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE New York theatres are obliged to pay a tax of $500 each to the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," on the ground that, as they assist to deprave the mind of youth, they must aid in the reform. The managers now intend to test the constitutionality of the law. Their ground is not that the State had not the right to tax and regulate theatres under the general police authority reserved to the State by the Federal Constitution, but that it had no right to impose upon theatres in the guise of a license what is already a fine for the benefit of a particular form of an organized charity.

CAPTAIN TYLER, of the London Board of Trade, who was commissioned to come to this country to inspect the Erie Railway and report to his principals in London, has arrived in New York. He was met by Mr. Reilly, the one English representative in this country, and conveyed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Soon afterwards he went to the Erie offices at the Grand Opera House, and made arrangements for his tour of inspection. He is accompanied by his son, a lieutenant in the English Engineer Corps.

PEOPLE who do not read advertisements know not what they miss. Here is one of an auction sale "by order of the executor," in a neighboring city, of "1 Camel's Hair Shawl, very handsome; 1 Diamond Cross, 18 Diamonds, white and perfect; 1 Cluster Ring, 1 Solitaire Ring, diamonds white and perfect; 1 Russia Sable Cloak, Muff and Cuffs; 1 Ermine Cloak, Muff, etc.; 1 Malta Lace Jacket." The wearer of all this bravery has no further use for it; and whether she was beautiful or otherwise is of no importance now. Who will say that there isn't a flavor of Hans Holbein's "Dance of Death" in such an advertisement?

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE rate of discount at the Bank of England has been fixed at 3½.

ADMIRAL TOPETE has declined the offer of the Spanish mission at Paris.

MORMONISM in England is represented by 75 elders, 36 priests, 12 teachers, 16 deacons, and 490 members.

THE dysentery is very prevalent in Marshal Concha's army, and many of his troops are incapacitated from duty.

A HURRICANE occurred in the island of Mauritius towards the end of March, which is estimated to have destroyed nearly forty per cent. of this year's sugar crop.

REPORTS from the Indian famine districts continue favorable. No further deaths from starvation have occurred, and the relief arrangements are working well.

PROF. PIAZZI SMITH has resigned his fellowship in the Royal Society, because it would not allow an essay to be read in which he maintained that the pyramids were built by Melchisedec under direct divine inspiration.

A LONDON street performer, nicknamed "Iron Jaw," recently died in harness. He lifted enormous weights with his teeth and sometimes flung them over his head. In attempting to perform this latter feat with a weighted cask he broke his neck.

AT a recent meeting of the committee appointed to raise funds for a memorial to the late Dr. Sedgwick, Professor of Geology at Cambridge, England, it was reported that over $50,000 had been promised. The memorial is to take the form of a Geological Museum, which will bear the late professor's name, and will be devoted to the use of the University.

SHEIKH HUSEIN EL FAOURY, a Damascus dervish of holy descent, has been discovered to be the leader of a band of robbers who have plundered Damascus residences for many years. He had always been thought a saintly man, and the belief was only dissipated when a great amount of plunder was found in his house, concealed in the sepulchre of one of his ancestors.

A PARIS letter says that the fire which occurred in Faubourg St. Antoine was more disastrous than at first supposed, and more than five thousand persons have been left destitute and suffering. Relief committees have been organized, and the journals are already opening subscriptions. The full extent of the property lost has not been stated. It is supposed that about thirty lives were lost.

THE public monuments in Paris burnt down during the Commune are gradually rising again. The Palace of the Legion of Honor is now completely rebuilt, but it will not be occupied before October. The Palais Royal is nearly finished; what will be done with it is not decided. The Vendome Column is "lifting its tall head" again, and the "petit caporal" will soon be looking down on us once more.

M. DELIGNY-DAY and several fellow weavers of St. Menges, France, having sent to England a wreath to be placed on the tomb of Napoleon, M. Edmond About, in his journal, ridiculed their action, and while saying that their motives were not pure, he mentioned M. Deligny-Day personally. That gentleman felt himself outraged, and brought a suit for court, which judged that he had been damaged in his honor, and should be repaid for his sufferings with 100 francs.

A CELTIC TOMB was lately discovered at the railway works on the Uetliberg, Switzerland. The tomb consists of slabs of tufa. The skeleton must have been of a man of unusual height; the teeth are well preserved. It had a beautiful ring of bronze round its neck, and by the side of it lay a long iron knife and some pottery. A second tomb was found several days after, and carefully opened; but it seems to have been rifled before, as no objects were found.

THE French naturally have an easy superiority in adulteration as well as in everything else which requires artistic deception; but the refinement of fraudulent ingenuity was reached in two recent cases. A sausage maker on the Boulevard de Strasburg was, as a Paris letter in the Philadelphia *Press* informs us, lately arrested for preparing truffled pig's feet with truffles of *black merino*, and a few days later a confectioner came to grief for selling violet sugar plums made of bits of purple barege encrusted with crystalized sugar. Fancy getting a mouthful of such delicacies as these, which suggest new ideas of the uses of dry goods in sublimating pig's feet and confectionery.

Lager Beer.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher says in The Elmira *Gazette* that he has never known of a case of habitual drunkenness to result from the use of lager beer. He recommends the appointment in every city of an "unimpeachable inspector of all breweries, offered for sale, and inexorable condemnation of the deleterious." When this is done, he continues, "we shall then probably have gone as far as it is possible for human society to go in protecting its members against bad habits. In this direction it would seem as if time and labor and money would be well expended. Profoundly satisfied that stimulus has a salutary part to play in Christian civilization, and that alcohol is nature's readiest and most universal stimulus, the problem would seem to be so to use it as to gain from it all the good that can be gained and avoid all the evil, holding fast to the double truth found in Scripture, 'Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whoever is deceived thereby is not wise.' Also, 'Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts.' And this, 'Let your moderation be known unto all men.'"

Killed and Mutilated by a Panther.

The Vicksburg *Times*, of May 15th, says: "Information was brought to this city last evening of a horrible death that occurred near Delta yesterday morning. A colored man, whose name we are unable to learn, started to drive a team loaded with provisions from his home near Delta to the interior of the parish. He had been gone about fifteen minutes when the team came dashing back to the house without the driver. Suspecting something wrong, the inmates of the house started to find what had become of the missing man. They walked nearly a mile, when they came upon a scene that almost took their senses away. The body of a man was lying in the road, and a huge panther standing over it, eating one of the shoulders. The people ran back to their houses for their fire arms, and returned to kill the animal. When they got back the panther was still engaged eating his victim. They fired, but did not succeed in killing it, and it ran away in the woods. They then went to the body and found that the panther had eaten part of the head, one shoulder and one foot off. The body was taken to its home and interred."

General Howard and the Colored Men.

The Cleveland *Leader* finds in the impoverished condition to which Gen. Howard has been reduced by his legal expenses in the recent investigation at Washington an opportunity for the colored people of the United States to do an appropriate thing. He has, it says, given the best work of his life for the emancipation and education of the colored race, and lost his all in fighting for their freedom, and he now had his last penny taken from him in defending his honor from the attacks of political enemies. It then proposes this plan: Do not the colored people of the North owe it to themselves to collect a subscription and make good the losses extorted from this champion of their race? Has not the work of General Howard entitled him to such fealty from the free, independent and comfortable negroes of the Northern States that they will stand between him and the enemies who persecute him for what he has done for them? Here is a chance for them to do a noble and timely act of justice at small expense."

THE Reading *Eagle* announces that the Wool Hat Manufacturers' Union of this State, will suspend all operations by the close of this week, thus throwing thousands of people out of employment.

THE RECORD.

General Negley and the Salary Question.

[From the Evening Telegraph.]

Under the Constitution it is competent for each Congress to fix the salary of its members. Its action is not binding on any future Congress, which has the discretion to increase or decrease the rate of compensation. Thus the Forty-second Congress, by what is known as the back-pay law, increased the salary of members to $7,500 per annum, without mileage, while the present Congress (the forty-third) has brought the figures back to the old standard of $5,000 and mileage. General Negley voted for the increased salary in the last Congress, and in obedience to what seemed to be the wish of his constituents, for a return to the old figures at this session. This latter fact his assailants in the ring organ, and the authors of anonymous circulars scattered over the county, have carefully and purposely omitted to mention. As we never indorsed General Negley's vote last year on the salary bill, we think it is simple justice, in view of the assaults now made on him, to set forth his action on the same question at the present session of Congress.

On the 16th of December last, the Special Committee on Salary Revision reported through Mr. Hale, of Maine, a bill fixing the salary of Congressmen at $5,500, abolishing the stationery allowances and mileage abuse and substituting provision for the payment of the necessary traveling expenses of members in going to and returning from the capital. To this bill Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved the following amendment:

"*Provided*, That Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the Forty-third Congress who shall have received their compensation since the 4th of March, 1874, in accordance with the provisions of the act hereby repealed, shall hereafter be paid only such equal monthly installments as shall in the aggregate make their compensation severally from the 4th of March, 1873, to the close of the present Congress equal to the amount of salary herein provided."

That is $5,500. It proposed the return to the Treasury of all drawn since the 4th of March last year in excess of that amount. On this the vote stood yeas 172, nays 76, General Negley *voting for the amendment.* [See *Record*, No. 12, page 24.]

General Butler, of Massachusetts, next moved this amendment:

"*And provided further*, That the members of this Congress who were members of any preceding Congress, and who received back pay under the act passed at that Congress, shall have the amount of such back pay deducted from the amount due them from this Congress."

The object of this is very plain. It provided for the return of the back pay by *all* the members of the present Congress who had received it. General Negley *voted for the amendment*, but it was rejected by the House on the close vote of 121 ayes to 128 nays. [See *Record* No. 12, pages 23.]

The next day, the 17th of December, the bill came up for final action in the House. On ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time, the yeas were 158, nays 104, General Negley *voting in the affirmative.* The opponents of the reform were disposed to filibuster, and the main question was called. On ordering it the yeas were 131 and the nays 130, General Negley *again voting in the affirmative.* The bill was then passed on division, by a vote of 122 to 74. Although the yeas and nays were not recorded on the final vote, yet General Negley on division voted with the friends of the bill. [See *Record* No. 14 pages 46, 47.]

The bill was then sent to the Senate, but the venerable seignors of the upper House did not like the way in which it cut off their mileage and stationery, so they amended it by restoring the old salary of $5,000 and mileage. In this shape it was accepted by the House, and is now the law of the land, and will be until some future Congress reopens the question, and makes another adjustment of salaries, an event not likely to happen very soon.

General Negley, we may as well state, supported and voted for an amendment added to one of the appropriation bills the other day, which contains the important reform embodied in Hale's salary bill above referred to. It proposes to abolish the mileage abuse, which runs up each Congress to over half a million of dollars, and substitute therefor the necessary traveling expenses of members. This is now pending in the Senate.

We have been particular in examing General Negley's record on the salary question because the opposition, secret and open, assailing him in his canvass for a renomination dishonestly suppresses all the facts we have set forth. The record shows that while General Negley voted for this Salary bill at last session, which has been so severely criticised, yet, when he became satisfied his constituents did not approve the measure he promptly yielded to their wishes, and at this session has been among the foremost in securing a return to the old rates of compensation and a reform of the mileage abuse. We think this action will at least bear comparison with that of his principal competitor for the nomination, who was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention at a salary fixed by law at one thousand dollars, and yet voted himself twenty five hundred dollars and perquisites for the services he had agreed to perform for a thousand. The delegates may have fairly earned the larger sum, even if their way of getting it may be criticised. We have no fault to find with them.

This question of Congressional salaries is but seldom considered by our people as it should, in the light of the services performed by their representative, the cost of living at the National Capitol, the expenses incidental to the position, and the sacrifice of private business necessary by protracted absence from home. The drones in Congress, whose principal business it is to work on their dignity and to secure appointments for offices, are dearly paid at any price. Not so the live, active, working members, whose constituents have large interests involved in federal legislation; interests that demand constant vigilance, ability and energy for their protection and advancement. Pittsburgh and Allegheny county afford precisely such a constituency. Yet General Negley's salary is but little more than one-fourth the amount that accrues to the Mayor of Pittsburgh every year, nearly one-half less than the Sheriff of the county gets, falls below that of the Prothonotary of the county, and stands at the same figure as that of the clerk of the Courts, and the County Register or Recorder. Now take another view; the Representative in Congress is compelled to keep up two establishments, one at home and one at the Capital, to maintain a client by reason of his position, to maintain a style of living, not ostentatious or extravagant, but one that will not shame the people he represents; custom and courtesy require he should receive and entertain constituents who visit Washington during the session; he is often compelled to employ clerical assistance; his postage account runs up to thirty or forty dollars a month—but it is needless to continue this recital. We only state facts that have come within the observation of any of our citizens who have visited the capital during a session of Congress. The pay of Congressmen is unjust, in that it is not equalized. A member from Arkansas, Nevada and Oregon, receives from two to three thousand dollars more than the Representative from this district, yet the latter has more calls for personal service in a week than the former in a session, to say nothing of the material interests of their respective districts; the one indifferent to Congressional legislation, and the other constantly interested in questions affecting its manufactories, mines, rivers and commerce.

We do not think our citizens, however much they may have disapproved the back pay feature of the salary bill of last session, ever thought it gave their Representative an exorbitant compensation for his services. It certainly did not when we consider what is paid, directly from their own pockets, to an inferior grade of officials at home. We might send men to Washington as Representatives who would be dear bargains to the people if they gave their services for nothing. On the other hand, the success that attended the labors of an experienced Representative, who is at the same time possessed of fine abilities, marvellous energy, and a thorough appreciation of the material interests of his District, can hardly be gauged by any mere money consideration. They are invaluable, and only result from years of intelligent public service; the great secret which, in anti war times, gave the South, and now gives New England, its large and sometimes controlling influence in Congress.

THE SUN AND THE STARS.

One day, when the sun was going down,
He said to a star hard by:
"Sparkle your best; for you see, my friend,
I'm going out of the sky."

Now, the little star was as old as the sun,
Though rather small of his age,
So he kept quite still in the yellow light,
And looked as wise as a sage.

"I'm going, you see!" cried the sun again,
"Going right out of the sky!"
And he slid away, but not out of sight
Of that little star hard by.

The little star, peeping, saw him go
On his gorgeous western way;
And twinkled with fun, as he said, "O sun!
You're in for another day!

And as for going out of the sky,
Your majesty knows you can't;
You are shining somewhere, full and strong,
In spite of your rays asiant."

No answer. Then the star grew bright,
And sparkled as neighbors came;
He told the joke to the twinkling crowd,
And they laughed the sun to shame.

One merry star was so amused,
He shot across the sky;
And all the others bobbed and blinked
To see him speeding by.

But, after a while, a rosy light
Appeared on the Eastern side;
And, one by one, the stars grew shy,
And tried in the sky to hide.

"Ho! ho!" the sun broke forth. "Ho! ho!
Just stay where you are my dears,
And shine away, for you can't be seen
When all of my light appears.

"The people below will say you are gone,
Though you're shining. Think of that!
Well, they thought all night I had left the sky,
So it's only fit for fat."

—*Mary Mapes Dodge, in St. Nicholas for June.*

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Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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REPLETE WITH
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Another Large Arrival of New Styles of
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SILK UMBRELLAS
A large variety of handles and all qualities of material.
Muslin Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children, all sizes and finest goods.
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Special Bargains
Of the above Department, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
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HORNE & CO.'S
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LARGE ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
This Week.
Full Stock in Every Department.
Embroidered and Beaded Hernani Polonaise Patterns.
Beaded Yak, Llama, Spanish and Brussels Nett Sleeveless Jackets.
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Bead Fringes, Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons, in Latest novelties.
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Japanese (open and shut) Fans, in over 100 different styles.
Fine Fans, with Ebony, Gilt, Polished Wood and Ivory Sticks.
Sash Ribbons, cheaper than ever before.
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White Fringed Bobbin Scarfs.
New styles Colored Windsor Ties and Fancy Scarfs.
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Full line of Ladies, Misses and Children's Gauze and Gossamer Summer Underwear.
Embroidered Linen Muslin Under Garments, made in a very superior manner.
Ladies' Fine Hosiery, White Goods, Irish Linen, Table Damask, Napkins, Huck and Damask Towels, Toweling Crash.
Tufted and Pillow Shams.
New styles Pom adour Panniers and Hoop Skirts.
Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves, Silk Thread Lisle Thread Lengthened Gloves and Gauntlets.
Ladies' Fine Hose, Full Line of Thomson's Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves, 4 to 6 Buttons, in New Shades, Drabs and all other desirable shades.
Men's Dog skin and Lisle Driving and Promenade Gloves.
Men's Summer Underwear, full and complete assortment now open.
Shirts, Ready or Made to measure.
Half Hose, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Shirt Fronts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Wear, &c.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
NEW GOODS!
Just received, everything new and desirable in
Spring Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains, Shawls and Mantles
In great variety at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
MAY, 1874.
We have just added to our stock the
Newest Designs!
Of this season, many that have not been shown till this month.
PRICES THE LOWEST
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ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
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NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
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128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Hemlock Arpu Sole;
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100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers stock which we invite and solicit.
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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

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At 81. Real Silk French Poplins, in new and handsome colors, a splendid bargain.
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New Japanese Silks.
New Linen Suitings.
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas.
New Pongees, Cassimeres, Poplins, &c.
Special Bargains in Black Silks.
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Ladies' Suits, Shawls, Sacques, &c.,
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Latest Styles, Lowest Prices,
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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
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We will offer
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At 22c, Neat Dark Stripe Japanese.
At 20c, Fine Striped Poplins, reduced from 30 cents.
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Fine Cashmere Black Silks,
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New Cheap Suits. New Cashmere Jackets.
NEW PARASOLS & SILK UMBRELLAS
Elegant Handles.
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FIERY FURNACE,

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NILES' IMPROVED
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BOSTON RANGE,
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PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
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SOME GOOD BARGAINS.
At 6½c, Good Styles Dark Calicos.
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THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1874.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, May 29, 1874.

Financial matters remain essentially unchanged. The demand for cash accommodation, while not showing any material increase in volume, is somewhat of a more desirable character. The applicants for loans on real estate seem to be on the increase, but not to such an extent as to command much attention. The great majority call for small sums, which they need, in most cases, to carry indebtedness already incurred and falling due. There is comparatively nothing doing in railroad stocks. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of to-day says a number of "Wall street men" are on the streets of that city a day or two since that the paper of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, commonly known as the Pan-handle line, had been protested. In consequence of this some fears of its solidness have been excited, and the bonds themselves were seriously depreciated in the market. Yesterday we called at the office of the company to obtain information in regard to it. The reply was that there was no truth in the statement of any other market, and, therefore, there could be no protest. Further, that as to the security of the bonds, the earnings of the line since January 1st would perhaps furnish the best answer. They are as follows:

From all sources.	*Gr. Earngs.*	*Expenses.*	*Net.*
January	$275 43	206,274	69,128
February	254,76	199 113	55,623
March	285,454	208,112	80,949
April	305,252	206 946	98 805
For four months	$1,143,74	819 443	324,320
Same period last year	1,178,98	968,666	220,272
Increase			$104,048
Decrease	$35,17	139 222	

On this basis the net earnings of the line would be over $900,000 per annum, and as the interest on the bonds is but $700 000, of course it is well secured. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway is the main line for all the southwestern business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its interests would require it to be protected at all times. The whole thing now, therefore, to be summed up in a single word "investment."

The *Inter-Ocean* reports money as plenty as ever in Chicago, though the discrimination against a great portion of the paper and a good many of the collaterals offered down there still has been maintained. Much confidence on the part of capitalists. Money is still to be had at 7 per cent. for sixty or ninety days on a certain class of collaterals, and gilt-edged commercial paper is still taken in some cases at 8 per cent., while there is a good deal of paper in the open market offered at 1½ per cent. per month.

We have before us what seems a careful compilation of the names and amounts of various American railroad bonds and shares offered and taken in Amsterdam up to January 31, 1874. The list comprises 72 different searches, principally the issues of Western and southern companies, and covers in all in amount $287,176,000, of which there has been negotiated in that market $125,675,000. Of the amount taken $54,150,000, or 43½ per cent, is a default; the amount that it is known will default is $13,700,000, or 10¾ per cent., leaving as not yet in default $57,825,000 or 46 per cent. of the whole.

The death of J. Edgar Thomson Esq., will be regretted in railway circles, but what effect, if any, the vent will have in railroad matters, remains to be seen.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	9⅞	11[illegible]
U. S. 5[illegible]—1881—coupons	12⅝	12[illegible]
5-20 1862	11⅞	11[illegible]
6-20—1864,	11⅞	11[illegible]
" 1865	11⅞	11[illegible]
" 1865 new.	11⅞	11[illegible]
" 1867.	12⅜	12[illegible]
" 1868—coupons.	12⅝	12[illegible]
10-40's	11[illegible]	
Currency 6's	11[illegible]	
New 5 per cents	11[illegible]	
10-40's—coupons	11[illegible]	
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98	97[illegible]
Erie	8[illegible]	8[illegible]
R. H. & R.	19[illegible]	19[illegible]
C. C. & I. C.	19[illegible]	19[illegible]
St. Paul	33[illegible]	33[illegible]
Do. preferred	54	54
Michigan Southern	74[illegible]	74[illegible]
Do. Central	76	76
North Western Common	40[illegible]	40[illegible]
Do. Preferred	57	56[illegible]
Rock Island	96[illegible]	96[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	78	78
Pacific Mail	45[illegible]	45[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	82[illegible]	82[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	25[illegible]	25[illegible]
Union Pacific	37[illegible]	37[illegible]
Toledo & Wabash	19[illegible]	19[illegible]
Harlem	124	124
Chicago and Alton	104[illegible]	105[illegible]
Adams Express	18	18[illegible]
American Express	63	63
U. S. Express	69[illegible]	67
W., Fargo & Co. Express	7	7[illegible]
Quicksilver		39
Canton		51
Panama	123	123
Fort Wayne	93[illegible]	94
Merchants Union Express	19	19
Hannibal and St. Joseph		26

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 64 Wood street, furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid	Asked.
Penna. Central	97[illegible]	98
" " scrip	100[illegible]	
Reading	50[illegible]	50[illegible]
United Cos. of N. J.	134	135
Oil Creek	6	
Lehigh Valley	69[illegible]	
A. & R. R. 7-30	77	80
Central Transportation	42[illegible]	
Empire do.	62[illegible]	

NEW YORK, May 28 1874.

The customs receipts were $396,00. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $270,000. The specie shipments amounted to $1,468,000, of which $1,-060,000 was gold coin. To-morrow $200,000 gold coin will be shipped to Canada, and $550,000 has been thus far engaged for European shipment by Saturday's steamers. Money is abundant at 2@3. Sterling ruled at 487¾@488 for sixty days and 491¾@491 for sight. Gold ranged 112⅛@112⅝, and closed at 112⅜. The carrying rates were 1@2¼. The clearings amounted to $17,000,000. Governments quiet and active and firm. Railroad bonds are firm. State bonds are very dull. There was scarcely enough business on the Stock Exchange to give tone to the market. The difficulty of negotiating money even at the current low rates continues the feature. Stocks were irregular and generally weak during the day, the fluctuations ranging ¼@¾. The features were Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. At the close the market was steady at a recovery of ¼@⅝ from the lowest point of the day.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 12⅝; 5-20s of '62, 11⅝; do of '64, 11⅞; do of '65, 11⅞; do of '65, new, 11⅞; do of '67, 12⅜; do of '68, 12⅝; new 5s, 11⅝; 10-40s, 11⅛; currency 6s, 112½.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 97; Tennessee, old, 82½; do new, 82¾; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 50; North Carolina 20; do new, 22½.

Stocks.—Canton, 52; Western Union Telegraph Company, 82⅜; Quicksilver, 39; Adams Express, 69¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 75¾; American Express, 63; United States Express, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 45¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 8¾; do preferred, 58¾; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 96; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 97¾; Northwestern common, 40; do preferred, 57; Rock Island, 96¾; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 33; do preferred, 53½; Toledo & Wabash, 36¾; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 105; do preferred, 123; Ohio & Mississippi, 24; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 95½; Burlington & Quincy, 102; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 19; Illinois Central, 97; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific, 92¾; Canton, 50¾; Hartford & Erie, 4½; Delaware & Hudson Canal, 99.

LONDON, May 28—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £150,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent., which is 3-16 below the bank rate. Consols for money, 93; account, 93@93⅛; 5-20s of '65, 104; 10-40s of '67, 103; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 103; 5s, 103; 4½s, 103; preferred, 52; New York Central, 98.

PARIS, May 28.—Increase in the specie in the Bank of France increased 12,250,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, May 28.—5-20's of '62, 4⅞.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—There has been a rather moderate movement noted in this line since our last, the operations having been checked by the meagre offerings of really desirable grades and the somewhat firmer views of holders. The demand from manufacturers has been less urgent; that from trade sources comparatively tame in the local market. Sales have been reported since our last of seventeen hundred Domestic Fleece at 46@50c, 162 lks and twenty-four thousand Ohio at 45@50c, 50 lks, new clip, chiefly at 42@43c, but including mixed stock as low as 29c; twelve thousand Georgia part at 40c, three thousand do North Carolina at 37c, twelve thousand do Scoured stock at 82@86c, two thousand do Combing at 86c, six thousand do Lambs on private terms, fifteen thousand do Texas part at 25c, 119 bales and twenty thousand California Pail at 32@35c, 13 bales and thirty-two thousand Do California Spring, new clip at 31@36½c, chiefly at 33@33½c, five thousand do Mexican at 21c, 18 bales Australian at 50@51c, seventy-four thousand do South American, part at low grade at 19c; thirty-eight thousand do Montevideo on private terms, 17 bales and fifteen hundred Do Cape at 38@39c, 257 lks, and sixteen hundred Do Nolls at 37½c.

Boston Wool Market.

The total receipts of wool at this port for the week comprise 3,074 bales of domestic and 2,763 bales foreign for the same week last year. Total receipts since January 1173,123 bales domestic and 10,495 bales foreign against 70,499 bales domestic and 20,163 bales foreign for the corresponding period of last year.

The total sales for the week comprise 1,275,000 pounds of domestic, 1,000,000 pounds of California, and 675,000 pounds of foreign, and 121,000 pounds of sheepskins.

There has been a good inquiry for California wool, and the receipts have been sold up very closely at prices ranging from 32@37½c. The sales comprise nothing but Southern wool, but the condition is excellent and the staple better than usual. Extreme prices have been obtained, as the market has been quite bare of wool of this description, but as the receipts increase there will undoubtedly be a fair distribution, and the present demand can hardly be expected to continue. Some Kentucky Colombine has been received, and there is an inquiry for it at about 43@47½c. Pulled Wools are rather quiet and the low grades are dull and weak. In domestic fleece little business is being done and the assortment is limited. There has been something done in foreign Wools for Canada, and also a little fell demand for the home trade. There is very little sand with reference to the spring clip, and the exceedingly depressed condition of the goods market and an inquiry for it as usual for profit to producers even at the prices current prior to this, last break, but consumers are in exactly the same position as they were in the last. Exporters claim that even at 13 cts. delivered in Philadelphia, they have no margin, that being about their limit for the same Wools in bond. Pulled Wools are in moderate demand at 34@42 at either Philadelphia or New York. The exports from January 1st up to the present time are: Fine De laine, 1,000 lbs; Medium do, 1,000 lbs; Coarse do, 1,000 lbs; Carpet, 1,000 lbs; Unwashed Combing, 1,000 lbs; Unwashed Clothing, 1,000 lbs; Pulled, 1,000 lbs; Hair, 1,000 lbs; Waste, 1,000 lbs; Total, 8,000 lbs; Value, $1,000.

SHEET.

Receipts during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day, 5 cars, making 91 cars for the week. The market is easy. The market in view of the very limited arrivals was, if anything, a shade firmer than on Wednesday, but there has been no quotable change in prices. Extra 9@10c lbs, 8½@8¾; 8½@9 do, 8¼@8½; 7½@8 do, 8@8¼; common 7@7½; do 6¾@7¼; lambs 12@13c. Nothing is reported from some operators that the market, so far as prime, fat sheep is concerned, has a most touched bottom, as they are reported scarce in the country, but common stock is plenty, and may go still lower.

HOGS.

Receipts during the 24 hours ending at noon to day, 9 cars, making 91 cars for the week. There is a steady demand for prime heavy hogs and a light supply, hence prices are firm but unchanged, 6½@6¾ for fair to choice. Light hogs, however, continue dull, and dealers report that they can buy them even at 1@2 cts below quotable at 5¾@6¼c. Baltimore hogs, 5¾@6¼c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 28, 1874.

Trade, instead of improving, is growing worse and worse; the market for both Crude and Refined was more demoralized to day than it has been at any time yet; prices continue to decline, and there is no demand for either. Crude was offered to day at $1.00@1.12 but there were no buyers here at the figures named—one of our brokers telegraphed to Parker that[illegible] oil could be had at about 99@$1.99 but there was no necessity in incurring the cost rendered necessary in telegraphing. It looks as though writing as if Crude would have to come down to the last named rate as the present condition of the refined-market won't justify refiners in paying any more. It is supposed that Refined is sold here for profit to producers even at the prices current prior to this, last break, but consumers are in exactly the same position as they were in the last. Exporters claim that even at 13 cts. delivered in Philadelphia, they have no margin, that being about their limit for the same Wools in bond. Pulled Wools are in moderate demand at 34@42 at either Philadelphia or New York. The exports from January 1st up to the present time are: Fine De laine, 1,000 lbs; Medium do, 1,000 lbs; Coarse do, 1,000 lbs; Carpet, 1,000 lbs; Unwashed Combing, 1,000 lbs; Unwashed Clothing, 1,000 lbs; Pulled, 1,000 lbs; Hair, 1,000 lbs; Waste, 1,000 lbs; Total, 8,000 lbs; Value, $1,000.

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Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—Cotton, four and grain quiet and steady. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whiskey dull at 93c. Bagging 19@20c. Rope 6¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; sides, 9½@9¾c. Hams 13@13½c. Lard 12½@12¾c. Whiskey 94c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—Cotton dull at 16½@16¾c. Flour quiet at $6.25@6.50 for superfine, $7.25@7.50 for fine, $8.50@9.00 for extra, $10.00@11.00 for family. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 50c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 28.—Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.30. Corn dull and prices are nominal at 78c. Oats: demand good at 50 1 prices; western 56c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Corn firmer; mixed 82c; white 85@90. Bacon: no change. Molasses: sales of sugar quiet; good fair 8¾@9c; prime 9c. Corn meal firmer at $6.10. Others unchanged.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—Cotton dull; middling 17½c. Flour dull at $5.25@7.25. Corn dull. Oats dull and irregular at 50@55c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Beeves: receipts 1,100 head, making 3,449 for three days, against 4,100 same time last week; market for good and choice dull and declining, others for good quite easy; 7½@8c for ordinary to good; 6@7½c for poor to fair; 5@6c for inferior to common; 8@8½c for extra steers; 7

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage May 27, 1874.

Dunbar, Mrs. Moses, Hadesville, Pa., 3c.; Gunnerman & Thomas, Wilkesbarre, Pa., 3c.; Rosemund, Lewis, N. Brighton, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Tom Collins in Custody.

Officers Hervey and Capt. Irwin arrested a very drunken and disorderly character this morning, who after knocking officer Hervey down and being placed in the lock-up, gave his name as Tom Collins. There will be many who will want to see him this morning at the hearing.

Suspicious Characters.

At an early hour yesterday morning Lieut. Blakely, of Allegheny, arrested two men, named Wm. Emery and G. W. Hethrington, on the charge of being suspicious characters. During the past few days they have sold a number of fine silver-plated revolvers for $5 and $10, when they were really worth double that amount. It is believed that they did not come honestly by the revolvers. They will have a hearing to-day.

The Grab Game.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. F. A. Tremaine was walking along North avenue, Allegheny, carrying her pocket-book in her hand, a boy sixteen years of age, named Andrew Johnston, snatched the pocket-book from her and started to run. Two young men who saw the occurrence captured the boy and handed him over to Officer Charles Jones. Last evening he had a hearing, when the Mayor decided to hold him until he could ascertain whether he can send him to the House of Refuge.

Road Committee Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon the Road Committee of Councils held a special meeting, Mr. Jeremy occupying the chair. The following was offered by Mr. Howard:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to execute the bonds of the city in the matter of damages caused by the grading of Fifth avenue, from Jumonville street to Penn avenue; Second avenue from Cross street to Reed; Fourth avenue, in Lynwood; Bedford avenue from Elm street to Thirty-third street, and that the City Attorney be directed to file the same in the proper court of Allegheny county, in accordance with the 11th section of act of Assembly, relating to cities into three classes, etc. Approved May, 1874.

Mr. Aull presented a communication from Mr. Addis, asking compensation for grading on Wilkins avenue. Referred to Third District Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. Herron offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Road Commissioners of the First District be instructed to place the crossing of Wylie avenue and Franklin street in proper condition, the expense not to exceed $500; provided that the property owners interested agree to pay all expenses in excess of this amount.

Mr. Cunningham moved that the entire committee visit Sylvan avenue to-day for the purpose of examining the feasibility of making a better foundation for the same. Adopted.

Adjourned.

CONCLUDING PREPARATIONS.

The Arrangement for Decoration Day.

Last evening Post 3, G. A. R., held a meeting in their hall on Fourth avenue, to further the preparations for Decoration day. It was resolved to procure a bunting flag for the use of the day. A special detail of Post 3 and 117 is to be appointed to decorate the graves in the St. Mary's Cemetery. The selection will be made on Saturday morning. Rev. Father Gibbs is requested to conduct appropriate services in the cemetery. An invitation is also extended to all old soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged from the army and navy to join in the day ceremonies. They to meet at Post's hall at 8:30 o'clock, Saturday morning.

The public is requested to leave donations of flowers at Post 3's hall, 102 and 104, Fourth avenue, 117's hall, Penn avenue, and at Allegheny Cemetery gate this afternoon and to-morrow morning.

The programme as published yesterday, will be carried out.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

An Official Visit of Inspection.

Yesterday State Superintendent Wickersham and a party of Inspectors continued their tour among our public schools. The chief feature of the day's rounds was the visit to the High School, which occupied the greater part of the afternoon. After the visitors had made a thorough inspection of the magnificent building and its appointments, a speechmaking was indulged in. The State Superintendent said that the building was not only the best of its kind in the State, but the school itself rather took the palm from any similar institution of which he had knowledge. He very flatteringly complimented Prof. Jillson and faculty for their efficiency and the success that had crowned their efforts, and further eulogized the liberality of the people in supporting such an institution.

Addresses similar in character were made by County Superintendent Dunthett and several members of the Central Board.

The visit was highly appreciated by the students of the school as well as the faculty, and the afternoon was one of enjoyment to both visitors and visited.

METHODIST CHURCH REUNION.

Interesting Exercises in Rev. Dr. Murray's Church.

Last evening the first annual reunion of the Methodist (Non-Episcopal) churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was held in the First church, Rev. Dr. Murray, pastor, on Fifth avenue. The object in inaugurating these reunions is to bring about a closer fellowship in the churches of the denomination, to strengthen their pastors in their labors in the Master's vineyard, and to become better acquainted with one another in the great Christian work.

A large audience had gathered in the edifice, and in the absence of James I. Bennett, Esq., Rev. Dr. Murray was chosen to preside. After an anthem by the choir, Rev. John Cowl read the 133d Psalm. A hymn was sung, after which Rev. Dr. Wm. Collier offered prayer.

Henry Palmer, Esq., delivered the welcome address.

Rev. James Robinson gave a brief historical sketch, embracing the labors of thirty-two years in this city and vicinity. It was very interesting. It was full of information and reminiscences, pathetic in some instances, and was given in that forcible style of this well-known Christian worker. Six pastors followed with encouraging reports of their charges.

The exercises, which were very interesting, were brought to a close by singing the Doxology, Rev. J. W. Rutledge pronouncing the benediction.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed in the Recorder's office on Wednesday:

J. B. Herzog to Margaret Vaughan, April 14th, 1874, lot 85x45 feet, in Turtle Creek.....Price, $350

Lovi Wilson to Mrs. Sarah S. Woods, Dec. 18th, 1873, lot containing 2 A. 1 P., corner Chestnut and Railroad streets, Sewickley.....Price $7,000

John W. & James B. Rayer to Jacob W. Rayer, March 7, 1874, piece of ground 86x45 perches, in Jefferson township.....Price, $1,325.

P. Loudenbeck et al. to Oliver C. Coon, Jan. 5, 1874, lot 60x140 feet, on Market street, McKeesport.....Price, $3,000.

Henry Krouse to Jacob Schirmer, May 5, 1874, two lots 50x170¾ feet, on Washington avenue, Lower St. Clair township.....Price, $2,100.

Margaret & Jane Moorhead to Thomas D Harris, September 1, 1873, to 70x25 feet on Case avenue, Allegheny.....Price $2,000.

Pennsylvania Reform School to Thomas D Harris, February 10, 1873, three lots 71x102 feet, on Grace street, Allegheny.....Price $4,050.

Joseph C. Bedell to W. H. H. Riddle, May 16, 1874, piece of ground containing ten acres, Peebles township.....Price $8,500

W. H. H. Riddle to Samuel L. Riddle, same, piece.....Price $8,500

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Joseph C. Bedell, January 23, 1874, piece of ground containing 10 acres.....Price $7,636.

George C. Negley to George Sell, April 1, 1874, two lots 62x187 feet, on Rural avenue, Nineteenth ward, city.....Price $4 000.

Margaret Toonil, Michael Toonil, et. al. to Thos. J. Kinsey, M. 27, 1874, piece of ground containing 2[illegible] ear Wilds station.....Price $13,000.

THE COURT HOUSE SITE.

The Report of the Viewers Appointed to Appraise Damages on the Sixth Site Proposed for the Court House.

Yesterday morning the viewers appointed to appraise damages on the sixth site proposed for Governmental uses presented their report in the Court of Common Pleas. This site begins at a point on the northern side of Sixth avenue, sixty feet west from Smithfield, and extending in a line parallel to Smithfield, two hundred and forty feet to Strawberry alley, three hundred and twenty feet towards Liberty street, thence parallel to Smithfield two hundred and forty feet to Sixth avenue, thence three hundred and twenty feet to the place of beginning.

The viewers report the property to be valued as follows:

No. 1, Central Presbyterian Church, $13,880.
No. 2, Mr. Conway, $12,000.
No. 3, D. McFarren, $10,500.
No. 4, W. P. Weyman, $27,500.
No. 5, G. B. Edwards, $27,000.
No. 6, J. H. Dawes, $25,600.
No. 7, Andrew Fleming, $25,000.
No. 8, Mrs. Charlotte Blume, $10,400.
No. 9, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, $42,000.
No. 10, Mrs. C. B. Blume, $32,000.
No. 11, Bailey, Farrell & Co., $60,000.
No. 11½, Jas. H. Johnson, $10,000.
No. 12, J. Kaiser, $7,500.
No. 13, Arbuckle & Co., $20,650.
No. 14, Samuel McKelvy, $2,600.
No. 15, J. D. Thompson, $2,420.
No. 16, J. W. Dalzell, $13,300.
No. 17, Arbuckle & Co., $24,800.
No. 18, Wm. Frew, $3,750.
No. 19, McCully heirs, $3,750.
No. 20, McCully heirs, $3,750.
No. 21, McCully heirs, $2,250.
No. 22, J. D. Thompson, $11,000.
No. 23, McCully heirs, $10,000.
No. 24, German National Bank, $8,200.

Total valuation, $449,550.

The Viewers further report that should the United States accept the land embraced in and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northern side of Sixth avenue, distant sixty feet westwardly from Smithfield street, thence running towards Wood street two hundred and ninety feet to the western side of Church alley, thence back, preserving the same width at right angles to Sixth avenue two hundred and forty feet to Strawberry alley; the total assessment as appraised and valued by them would amount to $373,450. The report will be confirmed, unless exceptions be filed within thirty days.

THE QUESTION DECIDED.

The Court Turns the Tables on the Acting Mayor.

Decision in the Case of the Arrested Ladies—They are Not Guilty of any Crime—A Lively Argument in Court—Morning, Afternoon and Evening Meetings.

Yesterday was another day of excitement with those interested in the present phase of the temperance movement. Much anxiety was expressed as to the decision of the Court, and it was looked forward to with gleaming eyes by almost everybody, eager to know what fate would befall the brave women who dare to pray on the streets.

In the morning a meeting was held in the Alliance rooms, where prayer and invocation for strength were offered to God.

CINCINNATI SPEAKS

The following letter was read:

CINCINNATI, May 25.

To the Ladies' Temperance League, Pittsburgh, Pa:

DEAR SISTERS:—In the faith that makes us sisters in the Lord Jesus Christ we salute you. Your trials and our own have led us through similar paths, and while we are willing to keep peace and abide in order and by the law, yet if called to suffer for the truth, let us not waver. We commit you to the care of an ever watchful Father; be assured that if the laws and ordinances of man are wrested and perverted to circumvent this work, God can and will appoint to us a work, which if performed with an eye single to His glory will redound to His exaltation on earth.

By order of the Ladies' Temperance Union.

MRS. C. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The names of the arrested were then called and the procession was arranged to march to the Court House. At nine o'clock the ladies filed out in twos from the building and took up their line for Court.

THE CROWD THAT ASSEMBLED.

within and without the edifice was very large. The officers of the Court were present to aid in the discharge of their duty, and the gallery and its spacious aisles to the railings, that was exclusively reserved for the ladies, their counsel and near friends. The crowd in the rotunda assumed immense proportions, but it was very orderly. The prisoners were accompanied by about a hundred or more ladies, who followed them in. Everything was conducted with order and decorum. At half past nine o'clock, the crier, Mr. McCoy, opened the Court, Judge Sterrett then being on the bench,

THE BAIL OPENED

by Mr. Jennings saying that he presumed Judge Stowe desired to hear the case, and he would wait a few minutes for him. He had granted the writ of *certiorari* and it was customary for the Judge granting it to hear the case.

Mr. Swartzwelder thought that as Judge Stowe had granted the writ, it would be an act of discourtesy to go on.

Judge Sterrett seemed to think so too, and thought that as Judge Stowe had granted the writ, he would probably like to hear the argument, and he would wait a short time. All the counsel who were at Monday's hearing were present except Mr. Marshall.

Miss Beeson took some sketches of the notable personages during the interim.

About quarter to ten o'clock Judge Collier took his seat, and after a short consultation the

PROCEEDINGS WERE COMMENCED

by Mr. Jennings on behalf of the prisoners. After a reference to the cause had been made, he stated that after reading the legal points, and citing some authorities he would leave the argument with his colleagues who would elaborate fully upon the questions at law involved.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE CHARGES.

Mr. Jennings then filed the following exceptions:

First—That the evidence does not sustain the charges laid in the information, in this that it does not prove that the defendants acted in a disorderly manner, or that they obstructed the street or sidewalk, or that they were ordered to move on and refused to go.

Second—That the record does not show the jurisdiction of the Deputy Mayor. The act of Assembly authorizing the Mayor, in case of absence or sickness, to appoint a Deputy limits the jurisdiction of such Deputy to cases of vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. [Vide City Digest, page 127, section 3.]

Third—The information and finding are defective in not stating the the time when nor the place where the alleged offense was committed, and in not charging the defendants with any specific act in such a way as to put individuals and show that it falls within an unlawful class of acts.

Fourth—The record is defective in not stating that from fifteen to twenty-five other ladies were arrested on said information and warrant and marched to the lock-up, but were allowed to depart without even a hearing.

The gentleman then read from the act relating to the punishment of vagrants, which prescribes who shall be included under this head, and also all the laws bearing upon the subject of disorderly conduct, and said it was with mingled shame and contempt that he thought of the arrest of the women for singing and praying upon the street. It was a gross absurdity to talk of them being guilty of disorderly conduct for singing and praying on the street.

Judge Stowe now having arrived, he also took a seat upon the bench.

A DIALOGUE OF INTEREST.

As Mr. Swartzwelder was about to branch out in to an elaborate argument, the following dialogue between the gentleman and Judge Stowe took place.

Judge Stowe—There is no use magnifying this case here, Mr. Swartzwelder. It is a plain one.

Mr. Swartzwelder—I don't propose to do so your Honor. We merely wish to argue upon the record.

Judge Stowe—The question is a plain one—we will take the record, and nothing but the record.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Your Honor and I understand each other perfectly upon this point and we propose to argue upon this point.

AN INQUIRY.

Judge Stowe—What is the charge?

Mr. Swartzwelder—That is for us to know, (Laughter.) The charge, although not known to the law, I believe, is "crusading." (Laughter.)

Judge Stowe—The charge here in the record is "disorderly conduct, collecting a crowd in the street, singing and praying, obstructing the streets," &c. That might be a nuisance, and, if so, is probably under the jurisdiction of the Quarter Sessions Court, not of this Court, or the Mayor.

Mr. Swartzwelder—We contend that there is no charge at all, sir; that the Mayor has not the authority he exercised in the case.

Judge Stowe—There is no ordinance here, and nothing in the record to show by what authority the fine was imposed.

WHERE IT SHOULD BE.

Judge Collier—If it is a nuisance the case should come under the notice of the Quarter Sessions Court, and not here or before the Mayor.

Mr. Swartzwelder—If anything, it is a nuisance, but we wont admit that it is even that. This is all I have to say, your Honor.

Judge Stowe (to Mr. Coyle)—Let us hear your ordinance.

Mr. Coyle—The first ordinance empowers the night police—

Judge Stowe (interrupting)—This was not done at night.

Mr. Coyle—The argument was now becoming very high, but the officers maintained order.

Mr. Coyle—There is another ordinance which was passed in 1869—

Judge Stowe—Yes.

Mr. Coyle—That provides for the arrest of all persons guilty of lascivious conduct, lewdness, disorderly conduct, for being "habitual disturbers of the peace." Suspicious characters and—

MORE INQUISITIVENESS.

Judge Collier—But, on what do you base the charge against these defendants—what are they arrested for?

Judge Stowe (emphatically)—For very nearly every offence named in the ordinance. [Laughter.]

Mr. Coyle—These parties were arrested and tried for singing, praying and obstructing the streets, and the evidence sustained the charge, in the opinion of the magistrate. Your Honors will not go back of the record.

Judge Stowe—We don't need to do it the record is bad enough.

Mr. Coyle—The charge was sustained to the satisfaction of the Acting Mayor.

Judge Collier—It might not be to us, if there is no authority for it. The Councils might not have the authority to pass such an ordinance.

JUDGE STOWE'S INQUIRIES.

Judge Stowe to Mr Coyle—There are two or three distinct offenses charged—what are you going to fine these ladies for? Singing and praying on the street is not disorderly conduct. It may be made disorderly conduct. They may stand upon the street and pray and a crowd may come around me, and become boisterous—that is their sin—not mine. It may be a nuisance, but I would not be guilty of disorderly conduct.

Mr. Coyle—But the charge of disorderly conduct was made out if the evidence was to be believed.

Judge Stowe—There must be a specific offense, and only one offense in a case of summary convictions, and it often occurs that gross injustice is done in cases of a summary character. What are you going to fine these ladies for, when there are three, or four, or five charges against them?

WHY A FINE WAS IMPOSED.

Mr. Coyle—I say the general charge of disorderly conduct was made, but—

Judge Stowe—I have examined the law carefully on summary convictions, and have given decisions for which several good men have become indignant at me, but I esteemed it the law, although it was construed as favorable to the rougher, and now I think these ladies are entitled to the same restrictions of the law. (The crowd wanted to applaud, but the officers restrained them.)

Mr. Coyle—Do I understand your Honor then that the ordinance is defective?

Judge Stowe—I say that the ladies cannot be fined under this charge, and that you might as well attempt to hang a man for assault and battery as to attempt to convict them under the charge contained in the record. [Laughter.]

WHAT JUDGE STERRETT EXPRESSED.

Judge Sterrett—I was satisfied on examining the record, when I came into Court, that we could not hear the case on the record—that it would not stand, and I think it a shallow pretext to bring ladies up in this way. There are other ways in which the law could have been tested.

Judge Stowe—It partakes of shallowness of pretext more than of anything else.

Mr. Coyle—Perhaps it is too much of that.

Judge Stowe—I don't say that the ladies are not violating the common law and ordinances in this crusade, but there can be no grounds for holding them on this record.

Judge Sterrett—That is my opinion, after an examination of the record.

THE DECISION.

Judge Stowe—The judgment of the Court should be that the decision of the Acting Mayor should be set aside and restitution awarded; that is the fines and costs returned. His Honor then took the record and after indorsing it in the manner stated, handed it to the Clerk.

The Court room was then cleared, as it was evident that the enthusiasm would likely give vent in applause, but his Honor Judge Stowe said that any one who acted disorderly, would be jailed.

Prayer meeting was suggested, but as contempt of court was suggested, the ladies marched out and that ended the great "disorderly conduct" case.

When the procession reached the street, loud cheers were given, and afterwards a rousing meeting was held in the Smithfield street M. E Church, which is fully reported below.

The Morning Meeting.

After the decision of the Court yesterday morning, the crusaders returned to the Smithfield street M. E church, where they held a meeting. The church was very soon filled to its utmost capacity and Gen. Lane was called upon to preside, and on taking the stand thought it might be profitable to give expression in praise and thanksgiving to Him who had delivered His servants. He thought the purity of the bench of Pittsburgh had been vindicated, and deemed it a proper time for all to rejoice who had the best interests of the Commonwealth at heart. He called for a full and free expression of feeling from all the ladies and gentlemen, but recommended moderation, lest they should be sorry for what they might say, as their feelings were wonderfully wrought upon, and thought "all things should be done decently and in order." A few moments was then occupied in silent prayer, after which Commodore Cochran appeared before the audience and thanked God for the courts which we have. He said the battle in not to the strong but to the faithful, and we have seen justice and right prevail. He believed the death knell of the curse of all curses had begun that day, and recommended that all Christians pray for those who have risen in opposition to the right. He thought these apostolic days, but instead of

THREE THOUSAND BEING CONVERTED

in one day, thirty thousand had joined the temperance ranks in that length of time.

Mrs. Reese, of Alliance, began speaking by repeating the verse, "Nearer my God to Thee."

She thought the whole land was waking up, God's whirlwinds were sweeping the way, and with the influences of Ohio and Pennsylvania, with a God of hosts upon which to lean she asked "who will be able to stand."

She then, in the name of her native State, returned thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their Christian bravery and kindness.

Mrs. Hill had remarked heretofore that *Pittsburgh was a dark spot*, and thought all the officials from the judges down were pledged to the liquor interest, but she begged pardon, for her belief for the hell had been rebuked by the result of the decision. She encouraged the sisters to take heart that God was with them, and thought that when this curse was cast from us, America would indeed be a paradise.

Mr. French thought the time not far distant when the liquor interests with all its money had to fall. He affirmed that their business was so degrading that he wondered they did not do as Judas of old—go and hang themselves.

REV. MR. HOWARD.

Dr. Howard thought right had gained something of a victory, yet the war was pending. Much work was yet to be done. He compared the liquor traffic to a great serpent, and said we should not get destroyed like the fish. He hoped we would deliver our oppressed nation and insulted country from this terrible evil.

Rev. Mr. Bain believed the women ought to get their heel on the great serpent mentioned by Dr. Howard, and on the political pole, and kill it by dashing its head against it.

After the announcements the meeting adjourned to reassemble at the same place at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Meeting.

The meeting called for 2:30 o'clock P. M. assembled promptly at the hour appointed, with Mrs. Reese, of Alliance, Ohio, at the presiding officer. Rev. Dr. McConnell read a portion of Scripture.

The President announced that in one sense this would be a business meeting, but it would be interspersed with speeches.

Mrs. Matchett related an incident of a brewer in the city who was tired of his business.

Mrs. McNeely made a strong speech, after which Col. John A. Danks sang an appropriate song.

Mr. French then occupied half an hour in a general review of the work.

OUTSIDE SYMPATHY.

The following telegram was received and read by Mrs. Hill:

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., May 28, 1874.

Rev. R. W. Pearson.—For the women in bonds—our hearts are with you; our cause is one. Be of good cheer. God and the right must prevail. In behalf of the Temperance Union of Jacksonville, Ills.

MRS. L. H. WASHINGTON, Pres't.

Mrs. Hill also read letters of sympathy from East Liverpool and New Brighton, which were warmly received. A paper from Altoona, sent to Mrs. Black, was read by Mrs. McMillen, containing resolutions of sympathy for the ladies of Pittsburgh.

Mr. W. W. Greer thought not as many had come forward to the work as should have come, but believed now that the people would come out. He was confident that the popular sentiment of the people was with the ladies.

Mr. Fresen expected to leave the city soon, but on his return in six weeks looked to see a great change.

Col. Danks sang the "Shining Light," after which the audience was dismissed by singing the doxology, the benediction being pronounced by Rev. Mr. Danks.

The Evening Meeting.

A mass meeting was held in the United Presbyterian, (Rev. Dr. Hannah's) church, on Sixth avenue, at 7:30 o'clock, the people first assembled in the lecture room, but as that was soon filled, they were invited to repair to the main body of the edifice. In the absence of Mr. Thos. H. Rabe, who was appointed to preside over the meeting, Gen. Lane was chosen to fill that office, and the reporters of the press, secretaries. Rev. M. Melhorn opened the devotional exercises by reading a portion of Scripture and addressing the Throne of Grace. Gen. Lane then stated that the meeting had been called by the Temperance Alliance of the city, a memorial was to be presented, and called on Rev. J. D Herr to read the paper. It was quite a lengthy document, referring to the different instruments this which had been used in the past to

EXTERMINATE THE RUM TRAFFIC,

and cited all of them as failures. It spoke of the distress brought upon our humanity, and concluded by signalizing the present women's movement as the best method of reaching ultimate success.

Rev. Dr. Swift spoke for ten minutes, and gave some interesting views of his own in regard to the crusade, which were full of encouragement.

Rev. Mr. Herr made a thrilling address, in which he advocated the adoption of a temperance plank in the platform of the political party in power, and thought the issue in the coming election would be between temperance and whisky. He would cast his vote for temperance, as he thought it his important duty.

Mrs. F. W. Harper, a colored lady of Philadelphia, was called upon, and congratulated the ladies upon the victory and work through which they had passed. She thought we were

LIVING IN THE MIDST OF REFORMS,

but thought this the greatest revolution since the time of the sixteenth century. She thought this not a woman's nor a man's movement, but a great reform, in which all were interested. She was going to speak of a great army, an army of sixty thousand drunkards, yearly going down to inebriates' graves. She gave many men, women have arisen, and in the strength of God they expected to meet with great success.

She referred to the coming centennial, and thought it would be grand to show other nations that we are a nation determined to be clothed in our right mind. A nation who would overthrow alcohol and write an epitaph upon its grave stone "a death which would be an eternal sleep." She, in conclusion hoped for the success of every effort put forth to do good, and hoped the nation would soon sit at the feet of God and know Him alone.

Miss Matilda Hindman was next called upon and took this occasion to say that she was on the side of temperance. She gave some statistics and reached her conclusions against the liquor traffic therefrom.

Rev. J. W. Bain was next introduced, and thought if men would vote as their conscience told them, they would all vote for temperance. He said some claim that in these days we are righteous, but liquor men would not even respect that, for they would sell to minors and drunkards. He thought soon an earthquake, both moral and political, would shake the prison walls within which the women had been confined.

A vote was at this point taken on the adoption of the memorial read in the early part of the meeting, which resulted in its unanimous adoption. The meeting then adjourned.

Other Meetings.

Last evening an enthusiastic meeting was held in the Twenty-fifth street Methodist church, which was very largely attended. Appropriate speeches were made and much enthusiasm was manifested.

CRUSADING IN THE COAL MINES.

The crusading ladies of Lower St. Clair and Union townships were out in force on Wednesday. They met at Banksville M. E church at nine A. M., and after consultation, agreed to outdoor work. A band, headed by Rev. Mr. Neeld, President; Mrs. M. Moore, Vice President; Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Knowlson, Mrs. Lyda, and a dozen others went out. They visited the saloon of George Alsop first. He received them politely and invited them in. Several of the nearby miners, came in. They all took off their hats and were very respectful while the service lasted. Mr. Alsop invited the ladies to come back again whenever they wished to. A small saloon kept by Mrs. Linton was next visited. Here the door was found fastened, and no one at home. They next called on Jno. Melarhey. He refused them admittance, and they held service outside. Men were inside drinking at the time, but no indignity was offered to the ladies. Harry Alltringham was also called upon. He at first refused the women admittance, but Harry was not proof against their pleadings, and admitted them. He stood outside and looked in through the window, his better-half shutting the door leading to the rear and keeping out of sight. This was the last place visited. The inhabitants of the village are nearly all coal miners, and the place contains four saloons, all of which have already surrendered to the crusaders, Mr. Robt. Beading has quit and pledged his word to not rent his house to any one who will sell liquor. The recent arrest and disgraceful imprisonment of the crusaders in Pittsburgh, has stirred up the business in the rural districts wonderfully.

THE "THIRTY-THREE."

The ladies who were arrested on Saturday and who are out upon their own recognizance, have determined upon appearing before Acting Mayor McMasters this morning. As they are under no bail, they are not compelled to appear until called for, and this action would seem rather unnecessary, as the magistrate has made no preparations for a hearing, and he certainly would not longer hold them after the decision of the Court.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Night.

The "Wallace Bill" Over the River—Councils Under the New Arrangement—The Federal Street Grade Again Postponed—The New Bill to be Looked Into—Routine Business.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last night.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES MCBRIER.....President.
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

When this branch was called to order a quorum answered.

The Chairman then proceeded to read such portions of the act of Assembly relative to the government of cities as applied to the actions of Councils and the manner of passing ordinances.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON moved that the rules be suspended to take up other business. Adopted.

Mr. REINEMAN presented petition for grading and paving of Gardner street. Referred.

Also, a petition for a new road in the Seventh ward to be called Return street. Referred.

Also, a resolution for water mains on Troy Hill road. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing the Superintendent of the Water Works to lower the water mains on Troy Hill road near Gardner street. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON, a remonstrance against opening of a portion of Preble avenue. Referred.

Mr. VOEGTLY, a remonstrance against widening of East street. Referred.

The unfinished business from Common Council was then taken up, and all actions of that body concurred in except the following:

Resolution submitted by the Printing Committee and adopted by Common Council, authorizing the Committee on Ordinances in conjunction with the City Solicitor to prepare a new city code. S. C., non concurred and resolution laid over.

Resolution in C. C., referred to the Committee on City Property, authorizing the donation of 10 acres of the Poor Farm to the State, on which to erect a Penitentiary if the Institution is removed from its present location in Allegheny city. On motion the resolution was amended by inserting 20 instead of 10 acres, and as amended referred to the Committee on City Property.

The action of Common Council in ordering the printing of the ordinance for change of grade on Federal street was concurred in.

Mr. VOEGTLY, remonstrance against grading of a street in front of Fountain street. Referred.

Also, a petition for change of grade on Henderson street. Referred.

Mr. REINEMAN, remonstrance against widening of East street. Referred.

Mr. SWEENEY, petition for grading Preble avenue from Spruce street to Sands alley. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON, a remonstrance against paving Lindsey's alley. Referred.

Mr. PRICE moved that a committee of five in conjudction with the President of Councils and the City Solicitor to examine and ascertain whether the "Wallace Bill," governing cities applies to Allegheny city, and if it does, to prepare a new code of rules and by-laws in accordance with this bill, defining the manner of transacting business in Councils. Adopted. No committee named.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. M. LONG.....President.
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock by President Long, a quorum being present.

The President stated that the meeting was specially called to consider unfinished business from select Council. He also mentioned the fact that no business must now be considered in accordance with the provisions of what was known as the "Wallace bill," which required all ordinances to be printed before being considered, and then read on three different days.

City Solicitor Rodgers was called upon, and in response, presented a copy of the new bill. He also advised Councils that the law was now in force and he did not think it would be legal to take any action without complying with its provisions.

The point created some discussion—the Chair holding that all ordinances must be printed first before coming up for consideration.

Mr. PRICE moved to take up the ordinance with reference to a change of grade on Federal street, and to have it referred to the Printing Committee to be printed.

Mr. HASTINGS, after some discussion moved to refer the ordinance back to the Street Committee so that it could come in regular order, through Select Council. Laid out in 210 Diamond.

The motion of Mr. Price was then carried, and the ordinance was referred for printing.

Mr. PRICE also moved to have the report of the Engineer printed with the ordinance.

Mr. HASTINGS was not in favor of spending a couple of hundred dollars for printing the report. He thought the members of Council ought to be well posted in regard to Federal street, for it had been a topic of discussion for several weeks.

After some debate the motion was taken on the printing of the report, resulting in 16 ayes and 11 nays.

The CHAIR decided the motion carried.

Mr. HASTINGS raised the point of order that the resolution required a two thirds affirmative vote to pass it, as it ordered an expenditure of money.

The Chair decided that the resolution came up on first reading, and that it would require a two thirds vote to pass it.

The matter was discussed for some time, and a vote was then taken, resulting in 15 ayes to 8 nays.

The Chair accordingly decided the resolution adopted, and then, by request, read the report.

The order of the day being then called to fill Old business from S. C. was then taken up and concurrences had in all business not otherwise herewith noted.

The report of the viewers on McClure avenue, appointed in O. C., was by C. C. referred back to the viewers.

Mr. PRICE moved to suspend the rules and take up new business. Passed.

Mr. WALTERS, a petition for a lateral sewer on Madison avenue. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSTON a resolution instructing the City Controller and the Printing Committee to examine the "Wallace Bill" and to advertise for proposals for such printing as may be required by said act.

Subsequently the gentleman withdrew this resolution upon being informed that a resolution similar in purport had been passed in Select Council.

Mr. G. A. COCHRAN, petition for lateral sewer on Arch street.

Also for opening of Irwin avenue from Ridge street to the Allegheny river through Monument Hill. Referred.

Mr. LOCKHART, resolution for stone crossing. Referred.

Mr. BUNTON, a resolution for gas lamp. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSTON, resolution for gas lamp on Western avenue. Referred.

Adjourned.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

On and after Monday next, June 1st, a new passenger train will leave Pittsburgh at 8:30 P. M. for Oil City, Titusville, Corry, Mayville and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo at 1:10 P. M. the next day.

Returning this train will leave Buffalo at 12:25 P. M., and arrive at Pittsburgh at 6:10 A. M. the next morning.

A Pullman Palace Sleeping Car will be attached to this train between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

DESCRIPTION OF THE JOHN S. HALL FARM.

The Sale which Comes Off Next Monday Morning, June 1st, at 10 A. M., to Last All Day.

The Hall Farm is in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, near the terminus of the Pleasant Valley street cars; near the residence of Harvey Bollman, and late residence of Hugh S. Fleming, Esq., Dilworth, and others. Laid out in 210 Large Lots; West End avenue runs directly through the property; at the head of Woods' Run; will be sold positively to the highest bidder. The property is within a few minutes' walk of either Western avenue or Pleasant Valley cars. The grounds are handsomely laid out. Persons desiring fine property should attend this sale, as it is a POSITIVE SALE—NO RESERVE.

Terms—One-third down; balance, 1, 2 and 3 years.

Brass Band in attendance.

Omnibusses at terminus of street cars to carry parties to the sale.

A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer,
52 Diamond, Allegheny.

See Dunlap's

Straw hats, at Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street, before purchasing.

The United States Bank.

This bank, located at No. 123 Fourth avenue, is a bank of discount, deposit and savings. Six per cent. interest is allowed on time deposits. Special attention is given to collections and correspondence. Mr. D. Z. Brickell is president, and Mr. John E. Ridall cashier. The board of directors embraces the names of thirteen well-known citizens and business men. Accounts are solicited.

Next Monday at 10 A. M.,

The great sale,
On the Hall Farm,
Tenth ward, Allegheny
Go by Western avenue and Pleasant Valley street cars.
Positive Sale,
No Reserve,
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

You cannot find a better Sewing Machine than the WEED! It will do everything required of it in the easiest and best manner, is constructed of the best material, and warranted in every respect. Sold on installment plan. Instructions given at residents of purchasers. Call on or address F. C. Biggert, general agent, 116 Market street. 6.

Sale to Last All Day

On the Hall Farm
Next Monday
Positively to the Highest Bidder.
Sale to take place at 10 A. M.

Castle Shannon Property.

President Milton D. Hays will be on the ground of the Castle Shannon estate, on Decoration Day, to show the property and give all desired information to parties desiring to purchase lots.

Positive Sale

of 210 Large Lots
on the Hall Farm,
within a few Minutes' Walk of Allegheny Diamond,
Go by Western avenue and Pleasant Valley Cars.
Sale at 10 A. M.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

An Elegant

Line of straw goods for sale at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s retail store, 139 Wood street.

A GREAT MAN GONE.

Death of Mr. J. Edgar Thomson.

Yesterday morning news was received in the city of the death of Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, so widely known as the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The sad event occurred the evening previous at the residence of the deceased in Philadelphia, but was not publicly made known until morning. The deceased had been suffering for a year or more, and despite every attention of medical skill, gradually weakened until all hopes of his recovery were given up, and his early demise was expected by his friends, and when the dread summons came it was not a matter of surprise, though one of deep and genuine sorrow.

The deceased was one of the most remarkable men whose history is interwoven with that of his native State. He was born at Media, Dela. ware Co., in the year 1808, of Quaker parentage, and was thus, at the time of his death, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. As a boy, Edgar was chiefly characteristic for his quiet demeanor and singular reticence—which was mistaken by some of the wise ones of that day as an indication of a lack of mental soundness. He early, however, manifested the bent of his mind by taking an interest in the profession of civil engineering, of which his father was a follower. In following up his inclinations in this direction he displayed unusual aptitude for the profession, and was soon regarded as one of its rising members in his section of the State. He was associated with his father for several years, but about the year 1834 or 1836 his first large engineering job was entered upon in the construction of the Bordentown and Amboy Railroad. His next work was upon the old Philadelphia & Columbia road.

In 1837 Mr. Thomson having mastered the railroad building system in his native country, thoroughly visited England, and closely observed all that had been accomplished in railroad engineering in that country.

Returning, he was summoned to the State of Georgia, and in 1838 became identified with the building and management of the Georgia Railroad, connecting Augusta and Atlanta. He also made numerous surveys throughout the State, and his energy was directed to the ultimate opening of a highway from that State to the West. Mr. Thomson made the first surveys of the Nashville & Chattanooga Road, and assisted. From this time Mr. Thomson became recognized as an authority in reference to railroads,—a reputation which he held, even with the advancement of the years up to the period of his death. His prominence indicated him as the most proper person to take charge of the project of building a railroad over the mountains to connect Philadelphia with Pittsburgh, and in 1846 the managers of the enterprise gave him charge of the work. Until Mr. Thomson's single-handed. The employes are being paid off, and all will be paid just as fast as the paymaster can make the rounds, if he is not interfered with.

—Four prisoners, confined in the lock-up at Altoona, made their escape Thursday morning, by digging a hole through the brick wall. Three of them were subsequently arrested, but one escaped from the officer while on the way to the lock-up.

—Yesterday morning Superintendent Wickersham and the committee from the Board of Education made a visit to the High School and made a tour of the building. The children assembled in the hall, where appropriate speeches were made.

—Suit was entered in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., by Kelly and Shannon, for $1,380.66 for work done on sections 19 to 25, inclusive, of the